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CROWDING ON THE STEAM

Republican Machine Under High Pressure to Pass the Raines Bill.

COURTESY AND RULES ALIKE IGNORED

Trickery Resorted To to Force the Measure Through Before Its Iniquities Are Generally Known.

WILL BE PASSED BY THE SENATE FRIDAY

Senators Pavey and Coggeshall Join in Attacking the Unusual Programme of the Majority.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Republican machine in the Senate has resorted to tricks that will not bear the light of day in its efforts to force Raines's highway robbery bill upon the people. It has violated the rules which it made for itself, in its haste to get this bill passed before the people learn all its iniquities. It rode roughshod to-day over the minority, and over those of the majority who have backbones not made of putty, and laid out for itself a programme by which the bill will be passed before its contents may be known by a majority of the people who are to be plundered. Heretofore, the methods of the machine have been chiefly those of defiance. The latest developments combine with this a recklessness for orderly proceeding which is dangerous.

The Raines bill was reported from the Committee on Taxation this morning. Under the rule of the Senate, the bill should have been "immediately" printed and then put upon the Senators' desks. The Senators were surprised to find that the Public Printer had, acting under orders from some one, printed the bill in advance and it was on the files. If allowed to remain there it might thus gain one day and come up for final passage one day earlier than if it went through the mill prescribed.

A violent storm of protest arose from the opponents of the bill. The Republican leaders were charged with having put the bill on the files by "disgraceful trickery," and Senator Guy emphatically charged fraud in the very teeth of the "machine" leaders, telling them that there had been no authority for having the bill printed in advance, and the Public Printer could not legally be paid for it.

The protests of the minority were, of course, in vain. Senator Pavey flung defiance at the "machine" and the caucus, attacked the bill, showed that the rules had been violated in printing it in advance, and predicted trouble for the Republican Party if it dared pass the measure.

Senator Raines attempted to make the bill the special order for consideration Thursday. It requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, without previous notice, and Raines's motion was lost by a vote of 28 to 15. Then Mr. Raines had recourse to another plan for accomplishing the same end. He gave notice that he would at some future time move to suspend the rules, to make this a special order, and having given this notice, the rule may be suspended by a majority vote. It is the present intention to suspend the rules to-morrow, consider the bill in Committee of the Whole Thursday, and pass it Friday.

The developments to-day cut little figure so far as this bill is concerned. The caucus of last week settled it that the Senate would pass the bill. Senators Lamy, Davis, and Seibert of Erie; Wieman and Wray of Kings, Page and Ford of New-York, Harrison and Parsons of Monroe, and White of Onondaga, who do not like the bill, have not the courage to oppose it. They have their present jobs for three years, and they are willing to shape their course to the theory that the voters of their districts have shorter memories than Thomas C. Platt. They propose to obey his orders rather than the orders of their constituents. They were as meek as lambs to-day. They kept still, and voted as they were told to vote. So the fact that the bill gets one day's start, because the machine leaders violated the rules in the procedure with the bill, does not affect this particular measure.

The chief thing, however, which is bad in the proceedings was pointed out by Senator Cantor, namely, that with this, the most important general bill of the session, there is with the majority both the disposition and the ability to juggle legislation, to resort to unusual methods, to play tricks, to override the orderly ccurse of procedure and crowd the bill upon the State before its contents can be fully understood.

Senator Coggeshall this morning said on the floor of the Senate that he had requests from several of his constituents for copies of the bill. He had sent to the document room and none were to be had. He protested that such an important measure ought not to be rushed through before every one had an opportunity to read it. His protests did no good. Ten thousand extra copies were ordered printed. If the Public Printer goes at his usual jog, and no coterie of "machinists" urge him to midnight work, they ought to be ready about the time the bill shall come up for its final passage. It was boldly asserted during the debate that if the people were allowed to read and study this bill there would be such a storm of protest that the Assembly would not dare pass it. Nobody knew how much truth there was in this any better than Foreman Raines of the Republican machine shop. But he simply ordered more steam on. The one thing he wants is to get the bill passed before the unfortunate day when the people do awake to its iniquity and injustice.

Senator Raines was of the opinion to-day that the three days' Constitutional requirement would be met if the bill were passed Thursday. But as there were some who disagreed he said he was willing to wait until Friday before bringing the bill to a vote.

AN ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE.

Republican Leaders Called to Account for Their Course.

ALBANY, March 3.—The angriest words of the session were exchanged in the Senate to-day. As soon as the Raines bill had been reported, Senator Cantor moved that it be referred back to the committee for a hearing, saying:

The action of the majority is not decent or orderly. The minority should have had notice of the meeting of the committee which was held last night.

Senator Foley—The majority is sandbagging the minority as it sandbagged its weak-kneed city

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FOUR VICTIMS OF FIRE.

Lives Lost by the Burning of a Utica Apartment House—Several Persons Are Missing.

UTICA, N. Y., March 3.—The Genesee apartment house, a seven-story structure, was destroyed by fire between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. Four lives, it is known, were lost.

The Dead.

The dead are:
HOPKINS, NOBLE; sixty-five years old.
HIGHES, Mrs. HUGH; fell to the sidewalk while escaping.
WOOD, Mrs. George; niece of the late Gov. Seymour.
Wood, MARY, daughter of Mrs. Wood, fifteen year old.

The bodies of the last three have not been recovered. It is believed that two persons who were unconscious in the hall when some of the inmates escaped are in the ruins. It is also rumored that one or two servants, and possibly a woman who was visiting friends in the flats, were burned to death.

The house was in Genesee Street, one of the best portions of this city. There were ten flats on each floor. About sixty of the flats were occupied, and there were propably 300 persons in the building. They were mostly well-to-do families, and their apartments were handsomely furnished.

The fire started in the cellar, but from what cause is not known. There were several barrels of oil in the cellar.

Considerable time was lost in sending in an alarm. When the firemen arrived, the fire had attained such headway that the efforts of the department were futile. A general alarm was sounded, to which the entire department responded. Those who were first alarmed escaped by the stairs. The flames soon cut off this means of egress. The fire escapes at the rear of the building carried many to the ground, but several were severely burned in descending.

When this mode of escape was also cut off upward of forty tenants remained in the building. The ladders and aerial truck proved inadequate, and the people were lowered from the fifth, sixth, and seventh floors by means of bedclothes.

Mrs. Hugh Highes lost her hold on the rope at the fifth floor, and was dashed to death. James Potter jumped from the second floor and broke his leg. Many other minor injuries are reported.

The building was the largest of its kind in Utica. Residences in the neighborhood were opened to the sufferers, few of whom saved even a piece of clothing.

The loss is estimated at $320,000.

$150,000 BLAZE IN DANBURY.

Fifteen Buildings Destroyed—Firemen, Hatter, and Woman Hurt.

DANBURY, Conn., March 3.—The Fire Department battled for four hours this morning with a fire in the centre of the city. Property worth $150,000 was destroyed. Half the damage is covered by insurance.

Capt. Hoyt and Frank Eastwood, a hoseman, were badly injured. Mrs. Hattie Carpenter, colored, who jumped from a window, was internally hurt. She was taken to the hospital. Fifteen buildings, all but one of wood, were burned to the ground.

The fire was caused by the explosion of an alcohol tank at Charles D. Park's hat shop. Mr. Park was severely burned, but he gave an alarm at once. Within five minutes the flames had spread to the adjoining buildings, all wooden ones.

The territory attacked by the fire is bounded by Maple Avenue, White Street, and Maiden Lane. In it were Weed's stables, Meeker's block, the Barnum Building, and Stevens's sash and blind factory. There were twenty-five families housed in the district, too, and the people were compelled to flee for their lives.

Two stables and a drug store were the first to succumb. Then two grocery stores, two fruit stands, and several saloons felt the heat and were hastily vacated. A feed store came next, the latter on the first floor of a four-story building.

In Weed's stables, five horses, one a valuable trotter, were burned to death. There were several horses in Freeman's stables, but they were rescued.

The blocks burned were, for the most part, occupied by stores on the first floors and families overhead. The occupants all escaped, but only by exercising much haste. Some were obliged to jump from the windows, and three or four were injured. None was hurt seriously, however, except Mrs. Carpenter, who dropped from the third story and fell on her back.

The flames reached the Meeker block, on the south side of White Street, about 9 o'clock. An hour later the walls fell, and several firemen were buried in the debris. It was there Capt. Hoyt and Hoseman Eastwood received their injuries.

On the other side was the Ely block. Just as it was about to be attacked, the direction of the wind changed, and the flames were carried away. A branch house of McElroy Brothers, wholesale provision and meat dealers, was also saved in this way.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Confirmations by the Senate—A Nomination Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: C. E. Wells of West Virginia, to be Marshal for the United States for the District of West Virginia; First Lieut. T. N. Wood, United States Marine Corps, to be Captain; Second Lieut. R. H. Lane, United States Marine Corps, to be First Lieutenant.

The nomination of James H. Mulligan of Kentucky to be Consul of the United States at Cape Town, Africa, sent to the Senate Feb. 26, has been withdrawn by the President.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Samuel H. Keedy of New-York, to be Consul at Grenoble, France, and those of Mary Kate Cleveland, Waterville, N. Y.; S. H. Van Dyck, Coxsackie, N. Y.; L. W. Young, Bay Shore, N. Y., and Christopher Whitney, Franklinville, N. Y., to be Postmasters.

FATALLY BURNED SAVING HER CHILD

Frightful Death of the Wife of Drummer Rose of West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 3.—The wife of Drummer John Rose was the victim of a frightful accident last night in the band barracks, and died this morning. The four Rose children were seated about a table, playing cards, when suddenly the lamp was overturned. The kerosene caught fire, and the dress of one of the children became ignited.

In her endeavor to save the little girl, Mrs. Rose's dress caught fire, and she was so badly burned that she died in agony at 8 o'clock this morning. The child was also badly burned, but will probably recover.

Mr. Rose has been a drummer in the Military Academy Band for the last twenty years.

A Bullet Through His Window.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 3.—James H. Brunt, of Milton, had a narrow escape from being shot while reading a newspaper in his store last evening. A bullet came crashing through the glass door, and buried itself in a shelf just above Mr. Brunt's head. Two months ago, the store of Mr. Brunt was entered by burglars, and some believe that the person who fired the shot last night was the same one who robbed the store.

Brooklyn Republican Primaries.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee met last night in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, and arranged to hold primaries March 16, Congressional Conventions, March 19; Assembly District Conventions, March 21. The Congressional Conventions will name delegates to the National Republican Convention.

N. J. Simms was seated as temporary delegate from the Twelfth Ward, in which there is a contest. The committee indorsed John Murcott for Deputy Factory Inspector.

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION

Court of Appeals Brings Consternation to Politicians.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION INTERPRETED

Brooklyn Heads of Departments Dismayed—All Non-Elected Officers May Be Subject to Examination.

In removing Democrats from the Department of City Works, and substituting Republicans without reference to civil service rules, City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis of Brooklyn seems to have raised the question as to the legality of his own appointment. So grave are his own doubts as to the regularity of his action that he has postponed installing the new men in office until Corporation Counsel Burr shall have rendered an opinion on the matter. This, it is expected, will be favorable to Commissioner Willis. If it proves so, then it is likely that some of the dismissed officeholders will test in the courts the soundness of Mr. Willis's action, and see if their positions do not come under the holdings of the Court of Appeals in a decision handed down in the case of John W. McClellan vs. James A. Roberts, Controller of the State of New-York.

They may even go further, and by bringing suit for the removal of Commissioner Willis, and perhaps other members of Mayor Wurster's Cabinet—on the ground that they should have been appointed only after passing competitive civil service examinations—may have the civil service law extended by judicial determination to cover the Mayor's heads of departments.

"The new or amended and revised Constitution of this State," wrote Judge O'Brien, in the decision referred to, "adopted by the people in 1894, and which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1895, has superseded the decision of the People vs. Angle, (supra.) It is quite true that the identical words of Article V., Section 3, upon which that decision turned, are still in the Constitution. Instead of changing the language or arrangement of the different provisions of the article, the convention adopted, and the people have inserted and added, an entirely new section, which reads as follows:

"'Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive. * * * Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.' (Section 9.)

"It is evident from the language of the new provision of the Constitution, and from the debates in the convention which followed its introduction into that body, that it was passed and adopted with reference to existing laws, which were intended to give to it immediate practical operation. So that in adopting the new Constitution, the people, in their original capacity, decreed, that thereafter all the departments of the Government should be brought within the operation of existing laws on the subject or appointments."

This decision has filled Commissioner Willis and all other members of Mayor Wurster's Cabinet with alarm, for it means that they should have passed civil service examinations before they were appointed, to make their appointment legal, and that as the provisions of the law in their appointment were not complied with, they are subject to removal by the courts.

Their apprehensions were made more lively yesterday by an editorial in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, in which the following declaration is made:

"Up to this time only clerical appointments have been discussed with reference to the clause and decision. No reason appears why all appointive officers do not come under the clause and the decision—the heads of departments, their deputies, in short, all officials not elected by the people. If this view be correct, the Cabinets of Mayors Strong and Wurster were chosen unconstitutionally, and all appointments made by the members of those Cabinets which were not based upon competitive examinations have been wrongly made. If that is so, only the raising of an issue by a taxpayer in a suit to forbid the illegal payment of money to illegal appointees may be needed to revolutionize the municipal governments in all the cities of this State, as well as all the appointments of the State Government made by elective officers at Albany.

"In the case named the Court of Appeals says that the object of this clause is 'to bring every department of the Government within its operation.' The Court further says: 'The intention was not only to permit but to require its application to appointments in all departments.' The Court further remarks: 'The language is so broad and imperative that it must be regarded as beyond the control of the Legislature and secure from any mere statutory changes.' And then the Court goes on to say: 'If the Legislature should repeal all the statutes or regulations on appointments in the civil service, the mandate of the Constitution would still remain, and would so far execute itself as to require the court in a proper case to pronounce appointments made without compliance with its requirements illegal.' We are informed by the Court that the people 'have firmly imbedded a new principle, far reaching in its scope and effect, in the Constitution, and placed it there beyond the possibility of substantial change in the contrary direction.' And the Court solemnly pledges itself 'to a fair and liberal construction' of this new principle, 'not only according to its letter, but its true spirit and the general purpose of this enactment.'"

If the decision stands, it would seem to do away with Schedule A, or the non-competitive class of the civil service, altogether. Commissioner Willis and his fellow-Cabinet officers are not so much disturbed by that as they are afraid that the new Constitutional provision may apply to them as well as to their subordinates, and Commissioner Willis had a long consultation yesterday with Corporation Counsel Burr in regard to the matter, and the latter has promised to investigate the subject and give an opinion to-day or to-morrow.

"We agreed," said Commissioner Willis, "that it was best that the issue should be raised as to whether the action of the Constitutional Convention affected the legal status of existing laws. The question raised involves an important feature of the present law, mainly, whether that action which gives the Mayor the power to place positions in Schedule A—non-competitive—is alive or dead.

"The question not only affects the Mayor of Brooklyn, but also the Mayors of every other city in the State, and may involve

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KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.

Fletcher Harper Haight Accidentally Shot with a Rifle Prepared for Defense Against Burglars.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 3.—Fletcher Harper Haight, eight years old, son of Theodore Haight of 64 Remsen Street, this city, was accidentally shot and killed at his home last night by his elder brother, Theodore Haight, Jr.

Burglars attempted, Sunday night, to effect an entrance into Mr. Haight's house. They succeeded in cutting out two panes of glass in a rear window, but were probably frightened off. Fearing that they might return last night, Mr. Haight prepared to give them a warm reception. The two boys slept in the same room on the second floor. The older boy is an excellent shot with a small rifle, and one which he possesses was loaded and made ready for use if occasion demanded.

The youngest boy retired at his usual hour. The loaded rifle was left in one corner of the room. When Theodore started to retire he concluded that it would be better to have the rifle nearer the bed. The head of the bedstead stood across one corner of the apartment. A bureau was by the side of the bed, and in the corner next to the bureau stood the loaded rifle. Theodore picked up the weapon, intending to stand it by his bedside. In turning from the corner toward the bureau, he tripped, and when he fell the hammer of the rifle struck the corner of the bureau.

The weapon was instantly discharged. The report was followed by a cry of agony from the younger boy. The report and the screams of the two boys caused the entire household to rush into the apartment.

Realizing instantly what had happened, Mr. Haight sent in all directions for physicians. Four doctors reside within a block of his house, but they were all absent from home. Finally, Dr. James D. Trask was found at a house in Woolsey Street, and he hurried to the bedside of the wounded boy.

The bullet had struck the child in the left groin, inflicting what the physician recognized at once as a fatal wound. Everything possible was done to save the boy's life, but all efforts proved of no avail, and in a short time the little fellow passed away.

The accident greatly shocked the family. It was with difficulty that young Theodore was induced to leave the bed where his dead brother lay.

The shooting being accidental, it was not reported by the distressed family to the authorities until this morning. Coroner Strong visited the house and allowed the family to have the body of the child prepared for burial.

A policeman was sent to the place to get a report of the affair, and he thought it necessary to take Theodore Haight, Jr., who is fourteen years old, to the First Precinct Police Station. Mr. Haight accompanied the boy to the station, and the lad's appearance there was recorded on the blotter. Then the boy was allowed to return to his home. His arraignment in the police station was not considered in the light of an arrest, but simply as a legal formality.

Coroner Strong has impaneled a jury, but has not set a date for the inquest, as there is nothing connected with the shooting to warrant a speedy inquiry.

The dead boy was named after a member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, the New-York publishers, his mother being related to that family.

KITTSON WAS NOT MARRIED.

Margaret Robinson, the Indian's Claim for Over a Million, as His Wife, Denied.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—To-day, nearly eight years after the death of Norman W. Kittson, his vast estate is for the first time free from a cloud. Ever since his death, May 10, 1888, the estate has been in the Probate Court awaiting the decision of various suits against it.

A move to divide the property among the heirs was made in January, 1894, when a sensational incident occurred. A Wisconsin Indian woman named Margaret Kittson appeared, said she was the wife of Norman W. Kittson, and demanded that she be given one-third of an estate valued at $1,269,925. Her maiden name, she said, was Robinson.

She produced two children, Sarah and David Kittson, who, she declared, were the children of Norman W. Kittson, and this marriage certificate:

LITTLE CHUTE, Wis.

This is to certify that I, Rev. Father Vanderbrook, joined in the holy bonds of matrimony Mr. Norman W. Kittson to Miss Margaret Robinson on the 15th of May, 1833. Witnesses, Charlet Parmonscot, Michael Parmonscot.

The case came to trial in the District Court of this county, and has been dragging along over two years. About a hundred of the oldest Indians of Wisconsin were brought here, and a great deal of testimony was taken. Among the strange things brought out were the facts that at the time of the alleged marriage there was not Little Chute, that Father Vanderbrook was then in charge of an Ohio parish, and that the marriage certificate was written on wooden pulp paper, which was not in use anywhere until a few years later. It was also shown that at the time of the alleged marriage there was no Wisconsin, the territory then being a part of Michigan.

The decision is given by Judge Egan, and recites that there never was any legal marriage between Norman W. Kittson and Margaret Robinson.

The heirs to the Kittson estate are Louis Kittson of Erdenheim, Philadelphia; the Heath children of Baltimore; Henry Kittson of Montreal, Mrs. Charles Weaver of Chicago, James Kittson of Louisville, Hercules Norman and Alfred Kittson of St. Paul, Mrs. Lewis Baker of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Lena Kittson of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. John F. Baker of Cooperstown, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY BOROUGHS WIPED OUT.

An Important Decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The opinion handed down by Justice Garrison in the Court of Errors and Appeals in the case of the Attorney General against the Borough of Englesea is the most important and far reaching one made by the Court in some time. The decision declares the Borough act of 1890 unconstitutional, and over 100 boroughs organized under acts other than that of 1878 are therefore wiped out.

The bonds of those boroughs declared illegal are invalid, and the Legislature will be appealed to at once to protect the boroughs in some way. The bonds will be declared good, perhaps, because it may be held that the existing Government was a de facto Government at least.

Talked About Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Brooklyn Literary Association, a society of colored writers, and professional men, met last night in the Jefferson Building. T. McCants Stewart presided. Col. Alexander S. Bacon read a paper on "Napoleon Bonaparte."

Ex-Mayor Boody and Mayor Wurster attended the meeting, and made short speeches after Col. Bacon had read his paper.

Worst Maniac They Had Ever Seen.

John Gradonski of 154 Stanton Street, a religious maniac, was arrestsed at the Polish Catholic Church, on Forsythe Street, yesterday. It required five policemen to get him to Essex Market Court. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he became so violent that he destroyed everything within reach. The surgeons said it was the worst case they had ever seen.

The Brig Venturer Afloat.

The brig Venturer, (British,) Frelich, New-York, Feb. 29, for Ponce, P. R., was hauled off the mud flats opposite Whitestone, L. I., at 1:30 A. M. to-day, where she dragged anchor yesterday morning in the heavy blow and grounded.

The Invalid's Craving for Nourishment
Is not satisfied by a domestic blended whiskey. Old Crow Rye is unadulterated and supplies this nourishing quality. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES

Congressmen Regret Their Hasty Action as to Cuba.

TAKING A SOBER SECOND THOUGHT

They Realize that They Have Been Influenced Chiefly by Their Sympathetic Feelings.

SPAIN DID BETTER IN OUR WAR TIME

Her Course One of Strict Neutrality—No Recognition Given to the Confederate States.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There was nothing left to-day of the Cuban excitement of yesterday except a little feeble and explanatory talk in the Senate and the House about the blundering haste with which the House had disposed of its resolutions in such a way as to lead the Senate to imagine that the House had passed its own resolutions without regard to the fact that the Senate resolutions on the same subject were upon the Speaker's desk and entitled to consideration. As a matter of fact, the House resolutions were substituted for those of the Senate, and the blunder was made by the House clerical force, which did not truly record the facts as they occurred in that body. The House called back its resolutions to-day for the purpose of correcting the record, intending to send them to the Senate with notice that they were adopted as a substitute for the Senate resolutions.

The Excitement Over.

The sober second thought that properly should have had opportunity for development before action, is asserting itself to the mortification of some of the many who yesterday committed themselves precipitately to a course that was sure to offend Spain, and that may hinder rather than help the Cuban insurgents. Not one man in ten of those who voted in favor of recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans could tell why he voted to afford those rights, except that he sympathized with the people who were endeavoring to get rid of Spanish rule in Cuba. Men who have been looking for precedents express themselves as amazed that the United States should set an example which it never would be willing to approve in case the opportunity ever should be afforded to a foreign nation to make a like discrimination against the Government of the United States.

One argument, several times repeated, has been made use of to justify recognition of Cuba at this time. It has been asserted by Mr. Lodge and Mr. Morgan that in 1861 the Spanish Government recognized the Confederate States three months after the rebellion broke out, thus indicating the friendliness of Spain with the South. An examination of the record does not give the action of Spain quite the significance that has been given to it in the debate and remarks made upon the debate.

Spain's Course in 1861.

While Buchanan was President and J. S. Black Secretary of State, Mr. Black, in February, 1861, sent letters to all diplomatic officers of the United States describing the state of the Union and the threat of disunion, and instructing the diplomatic representatives of the United States to ask that foreign Governments take no steps to encourage the rebellious States. It was urged that if the independence of the so-called Confederate States should be acknowledged by the great powers of Europe, it would tend to disturb the friendly relations, diplomatic and commercial, then existing between those powers and the United States. After Lincoln had become President, in March, Secretary of State Seward sent another letter to all Ministers and the pattern letter, as reproduced in the "Foreign Relations" of the year, was addressed to Mr. Preston, then our Minister at Madrid. Mr. Seward enjoined upon the Ministers the greatest diligence and fidelity on their part to counteract and prevent intervention to embarrass or overthrow the Republic.

Mr. Preston was to tell the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the President of the United States entertained full confidence in the speedy restoration of harmony betwen the States. After giving the reasons for expecting an early suppression of the rebellion, Mr. Seward asked Mr. Preston to say to the Spanish Government that he had faith that the many assurances of friendship by her Catholic Majesty would prevent her Catholic Majesty's Government from interfering in any unfriendly way in the domestic concerns of this country. He was to say that the President regretted the inconvenience to the people and subjects of Spain that would be caused by the disturbances, and declared that they soon would be removed, and those who suffered from them would be indemnified.

An Interview with Calderon.

Minister Preston seems to have disappeared early in the Administration of Lincoln, and Horatio J. Perry, who had been in the service many years, acted as Chargé d'Affaires, and June 13, 1861, wrote Mr. Seward that he had had various interviews with influential personages on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He said he had represented the position of the rebellious party in a new light. In a talk with Mr. Calderon Collantes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he had explained the connection of Jefferson Davis and other rebel leaders with the attempt made in 1854 and 1855, by the same parties, to provoke war with Spain for the conquest of Cuba. He had made it clear to Calderon, he said, that filibustering against Cuba had its origin, like the rebellion, in the political ambition of slave owners. They then wished to reinforce the slave power in the Union by the annexation of new slave States. Having failed in Cuba, in Nicaragua, in Kansas, and in the Presidential election, they had turned their arms against the United States.

"Secession," Mr. Perry told Mr. Calderon, was "filibustering struck in." The slave owners and "mean whites" gladly would embark in this hazardous enterprise.

At the close of this interview Mr. Perry was impressed with the belief that everything was "all right." He told Mr. Seward that he thought the President might consider the situation "decisive" in regard to Spain. "Much had been done previously," he added, "but it was brought to a termination yesterday." The Minister of State for Spain had renewed the assur-

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WHOM IS ROOSEVELT HITTING?

Says New-York's New Bosses Are as Bad as the Old—Baltimore Seeking for Good City Government.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Five thousand persons crowded into Music Hall to-night in answer to a call of the Reform League for a mass meeting "to protest against the unprecedented, dangerous, and disgraceful attempt of the City Council to seize the public offices of this city to gratify their appetite for spoils, and to uphold Mayor Hooper in his fight for good government."

Theodore Roosevelt of New-York was the "star" of the evening from an oratorical standpoint. He said, in part:

I hold that the man who serves his party best serves the State well. The man who has to be bribed with any office to serve his party is a curse to that party. Baltimore is not the only place that has had the trouble you are having here, and where the politicians have sought to turn victory to their own base uses. We have had the same trouble in New-York, where, after the people overthrew one set of bosses, those who were elected thought they had been elected to do the same things that the others had been overthrown for doing.

Your Council will destroy the future of their party's cause unless you let them understand that decent citizens will not tolerate their course. As a member of the New-York Legislature I was the author of the bill to place the power of appointment of New-York City officers in the hands of the Mayor, without being subject to confirmation by the Council. It gives general satisfaction.

As I understand the fight, it is that the Council finds fault with the Mayor because he has insisted on placing in office some of the decent Democrats who assisted them to win last Fall; while the Council itself, in order to defeat the Mayor, is willing to make a "deal" with some of the ring Democrats who tried to defeat them.

A number of local orators of all shades of political belief also addressed the meeting.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the City Council as a usurpation, declaring that their action will throw the City Government into confusion and calling upon the General Assembly to prevent, by appropriate legislation, the consummation of this scheme of spoliation.

Mayor Hooper will veto the ordinances which passed the Council last Thursday. At the sessions to-morrow evening the Republicans of each branch will endeavor to pass the bills over the veto. If the three Republican members who have indorsed the Mayor remain steadfast, and the Democratic members attend the meetings, the bills will fall of the necessary three-fourths majority.

Meantime President Bruce's bill, giving the Mayor of Baltimore absolute power to make appointments, passed the State Senate to-day by a vote of 15 to 5. Its fate in the Republican House of Delegates is uncertain.

WOULD DISCOURAGE NOBLEMEN.

Mr. Towne Has a Scheme to Tax Doweries of New-York Women Who Wed Foreigners with Titles.

ALBANY, March 3.—Mirabeau L. Towne of Brooklyn was in Albany to-day. He has a bill which he says will be introduced in a few days by Mr. McNulty of Brooklyn, levying a tax upon the doweries of the women who marry foreign noblemen in the State, or whose dowery is paid out of the revenues of property in this State.

The tax is to be 25 per cent. of the total amount of the "dot," and the revenues thus secured are to be devoted to the founding of manual training schools for females throughout the State and for the building and maintenance of homes for aged and destitute women.

Other provisions of the bill fix the method of taxation and the procedure to ascertain the amount of the dowery. The tax is to be collected in a manner similar to that in which the inheritance taxes are secured by the State.

Mr. Towne anticipates that the revenues from the bill will some years more than equal the $10,000,000 which it is estimated the Raines bill will raise.

GEN. HARRISON'S WEDDING DAY.

He Says His Marriage to Mrs. Dimmick Will Take Place on April 6.

Ex-President Harrison and his secretary, Mr. Tibbitts, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel early last night, and the clerk said that they were to start for Indianapolis on one of the early evening trains.

Gen. Harrison has been here for about ten days making preparations for his marriage to Mrs. Mary Scott Dimmick. His visit has attracted no interest whatever from the politicians. Before leaving the hotel yesterday, Gen. Harrison said to a reporter:

"The wedding between Mrs. Dimmick and myself will take place some time during the day of April 6, in St. Thomas's Church. The rector of the church, the Rev. John Wesley Brown, will officiate. The wedding will be very quietly celebarted. Only relatives and a very few very intimate friends will be present."

This statement confirms the announcement made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES several days ago.

The ex-President's former law partner, ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller of Indianapolis, is in the city and is stopping at the Union League Club. He paid two visits to the ex-President at the hotel yesterday, and it was reported that they dined together last night before Gen. Harrison started for home. There is a report that Mr. Miller will be Gen. Harrison's best man at the wedding.

Another of the ex-President's callers yesterday was Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio, who says that he is for McKinley for President.

STOLE A RUG FROM THE CHURCH.

Found in a Pawnshop and the Supposed Thief Put Under Arrest.

A well-dressed young man walked up the aisle of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, Monday, while a number of persons were at prayer, went behind the chancel rail, and took a valuable rug which lay before the altar.

Those who noticed the man supposed, of course, that he was the janitor, and paid no further attention to him. Sexton Monahan discovered the robbery, and reported the case to the police, who finally found the rug in a pawnshop, at Tenth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.

A saloonkeeper named Myrtle went to the pawnshop Monday afternoon to redeem the rug, and was arrested. He said that a man named Leonard had sold him the ticket for $1.

Leonard was arrested that same night, his large mouth leading to his identification, in a Bowery lodging house. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and held for examination this morning.

Narrow Escape for Passengers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—A Maple Leaf passenger train pluged into a Belt Line freight train to-day, at the crossing of the tracks in Kansas City, Kan.

There was a locomotive at each end of the Belt Line train. The last two cars and engine were struck broadside on, and tumbled down an embankment. William Henderson, engineer of the derailed engine, and W. F. Bailey, a switchman, were injured, the latter internally. He may die.

A Life Sentence for Vitale.

Pasquale Vitale was convicted in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Smyth, of murder in the second degree, in killing his wife on Aug. 29, 1895, and he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Justice Smyth told the jury he was satisfied with the verdict. The jury was out from 5:30 to 11 o'clock P. M.

Kentuckians Still Voting.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 3.—The thirty-third ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Blackburn, 61; George D. Todd, 28; Deboe, 7; Stone, 5; Cominghore, 5; Finley, 1; Hunter, 2. Necessary to choice, 66.

HOME MISSIONS RALLY

President Cleveland Addresses the Presbyterian Meeting.

GREAT NEED OF CHRISTIAN TEACHING

The Chief Magistrate Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome in Carnegie Music Hall.

COLLECTION FROM THE LARGE AUDIENCE

Speeches by the Rev. Drs. John Hall, T. De Witt Talmage, C. L. Thompson, and Others.

Capt. Sheehan and seventy men from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station had all they could do last night to prevent the enormous crowd that gathered outside Carnegie Hall from breaking the doors in.

Not that the people wished to do any damage. They had no intention or desire to do so, but they came in such numbers to attend the Presbyterian Home Missions rally, at which President Cleveland was to preside, that they surged up the steps and through the doors in a torrent of irresistible force.

The parquet and dress circle of the big music hall, which seat about 1,350 persons, were reserved for the officers of the Presbyterian Church, but the body of the hall was filled as if by magic within five minutes after the opening of the front doors.

The presence of the President of the United States was alone sufficient to draw an immense audience, and at every possible door through which he might enter the people collected and waited patiently in the biting wind for his carriage.

The meeting was an unusual one in point of numbers. It was a patriotic, as well as religious meeting, and the large collection taken up at the close will go far to reduce the debt of $200,000 now hanging over the Presbyterian Home Mission Board.

Throughout the programme arranged for the evening there was frequent and enthusiastic applause and cheering from floor to gallery.

Cheers for President Cleveland.

Every seat on the platform had long since been taken, when a cheering from those in the upper galleries, who had the best view, announced that President Cleveland was coming upon the platform from the back of the stage.

A moment later he emerged into full view of the hall and the vast audience rose in a body and cheered for several minutes.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall then rose and introduced President Cleveland to the audience in these words:

My Christian Friends: We have the honor and the responsibility of being part of a leading Christian Nation. We are assembled together here in the interest of a great work, which is meant to promote the highest good of the Nation by providing for its people the means of grace and the benefits of church institutions.

We have with us here one who has been twice called by the voice of his fellow-citizens to the highest official position in the United States, and one who has, I understand, some happy family associations with our Board of Home Missions.

I have the pleasure, therefore, by the direction of the board, and I count it an honorable duty, to invite the President of the United States to preside over our present meeting.

A great roar of applause greeted the President as he arose at the end of Dr. Hall's speech. The women in the house stood up and waved their handkerchiefs, the men waved their hats, and the children rattled their hymn sheets and programmes.

The President's Address.

A thousand opera glasses were leveled on President Cleveland as he stepped forward on the platform and said:

"I desire to express my appreciation of the privilege of participating in this conference, and of the opportunity thus afforded me of testifying to the value and usefulness of the work undertaken by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

"My interest in this subject, and my familiarity with home missionary efforts are not newly acquired. They early came to me in the surroundings of a Christian Presbyterian home, and were stimulated by a father's faithful labors in the cause.

"My early impressions are not, however, the only basis of the testimony I give to-night in favor of home missions. As your fellow-citizen, interested I hope in all things that deepen the religious sentiment of our people and enlarge Christian influence, I fully realize the transcendent importance of this agency in its operation upon the hearts of men for the salvation of their souls. The long rosters of those who have been led into the way of righteousness through the instrumentality of our home missions are rich trophies of successful endeavor.

"But it is not only as your fellow-citizen, but as the chief executive officer of your Government, that I desired to speak, for I am entirely certain that I serve well our entire people, whose servant I am, when I here testify to the benefit our country has received through home missionary effort, and when I join you in an attempt to extend and strengthen that effort.

"No one charged with the duties and responsibilities which necessarily weigh upon your Chief Executive can fail to appreciate the importance of religious teaching and Christian endeavor in the newly settled portions of our vast domain. It is there where hot and stubborn warfare between the forces of good and evil is constantly invited.

"In these days the vanguard of occupation in a new settlement is never without its vicious and criminal element. Gambling houses and dramshops are frequently among the first establishments in a new community. It must also be confessed that removal from old homes and associations to a new and more primitive home has a tendency among honest and respectable settlers to smother scruples, and to breed toleration of evil and indifference to Christianizing and elevating agencies. These conditions, if unchecked and uncorrected, fix upon the new community by their growth and expansion a character and disposition which, while dangerous to peace and order in the early stages of settlement, develop into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe territories, and undesirable States. These are serious considerations in a country where the people, good or bad, are its rulers, because the conditions to which I have referred would certainly menace, within a circle constantly enlarging,

ship, our sympathy with their work must be further quickened and our sense of duty to them and their cause actively stimulated. These are the men and women who have left home and the association of friends under the direction of organized mission boards to teach Christianity in sparsely settled sections, and to organize churches where none exist, enduring discomfort, hardship, poverty, and danger for the sake of a cause to which, in a very comfortable and inexpensive way, we profess to be attached. These are our soldiers at the front, fighting our battles; and we who stay at home cannot escape the duty of providing for them and reinforcing them in every way if we are to continue them in our service.

"Our hearts have recently been profoundly stirred by the dangers that threaten the devoted men and women who have gone from among us to preach and teach Christianity in a foreign land. Our sympathy with them and those with whom they labor and suffer is made more painful because the arm of complete relief has not thus far been able to reach them. Our missionary impulse should be large enough and strong enough for both.

"While we will not turn away from them nor allow discouragement to destroy activity in their behalf, let us not forget the missionaries in our own land, who need our aid, to whom we owe a duty, and who can be reached.

"It seems to me that if the Christian people of our land estimate at its real value the work which the Board of Home Missions has in charge, and if they can be made to realize its extreme importance, the means to carry on and extend this work will be easily forthcoming.

"And I hope that such an unusual interest may be aroused in behalf of the cause by the movement of which this meeting is a part as will suggest to many heretofore indifferent that among the most comforting of their possessions will be a share in the triumphs and achievements of Home Missions."

The President's address was received with prolonged cheering.

Then a prayer was offered by the Rev. William C. Roberts, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions.

The Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Moderator of the Presbytery of New-York, read a portion of the Scriptures, and a hymn was sung, the music being led by H. E. Parkhurst at the organ, and the Park sisters with their cornets.

Needs of Missions in the West.

President Cleveland then introduced the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of missions for Alaska. Dr. Jackson spoke of the needs of the missions in the West. He said:

The Rev. Albert Barnes, of blessed memory, once, in making an address on home missions, said: "This land may now be regarded as the great battlefield of the world, the place where, probably more than any other, the destinies of the world are to be decided."

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell, in speaking upon the same subject, in trumpet tones declared: "We must throw ourselves out upon home missions as the first and sublimest Christian duty which the age lays upon us."

The Rev. Dr. Beeman, that famous Presbyterian warhorse, said: "I have been to the great West; I have seen our Father's children there, and I have charged my soul before God never to forget them. Better that my right hand forget its cunning or this tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. If the West is destroyed for lack of the Gospel, while we have in our hands the power of averting that doom, God will by and by say to us: 'The voice of thy brother's blood crieth to thee from the ground,' and it will be a fearful cry, if it shall go up to heaven amid the convulsions of this Republic, the sacrifice of our liberties, and the loss of our homes."

We often refer back to the spread of the Gospel in Apostolic times as something which the world was never to see again; but these latter days far excel the former.

Why, Mr. President, you and I are by no means old men; and yet when we were boys, the great City of Chicago, whose fame is known in all lands, had no existence as a city. When you were putting out your shingle in Buffalo, "Grover Cleveland, Attorney at Law," and I, with a home mission commission in my pocket, was preaching the Gospel upon the west bank of the Mississippi, the western side of that river was the frontier of home mission work, so that during our active life the church of the Lord Jesus Christ has crossed the plains of Iowa, and the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, and Montana, and occupied the great strip of country between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada, crossed over the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and taken possession of the plains of the Pacific coast. Where we were thus starting the public life there were west of the Missouri River but 12 Presbyteries, 115 ministers, 147 churches, and 7,188 communicants in the Presbyterian Church in all that area of more than one-half of the United States. But what do we see to-day as the result of the work of home missions? Sixty-four Presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church, 1,401 ministers, 1,839 churches, and 125,000 church members.

But in the midst of all this wondrous progress and enthusiasm there has come a change. For some reason the Church failed to supply the treasury of the Lord, failed to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The Board of Home Missions (simply trustees and administrators of the Church's fund) struggled earnestly to keep the work in motion, but struggled in vain. To keep the missionaries at their work the board went into the market and borrowed until they could borrow no more. And when no relief came, in desperation, with sinking hearts, they had to call a halt upon the home missionaries.

But those consecrated men and women who had given their lives to carry the Gospel to the frontier, had never learned the word "halt." As one of them wrote back to the board, they did not know how to retreat; they had found nothing in the Westminster Confession of Faith or the Catechism to teach them how.

I was in Alaska when the order came to close some of our mission schools and send the young men and young women that had been gathered from the lowest depths of heathenism, and that were forming Christian character in our mission schools, back again into heathenism. Tell it not to the world that a consecrated Church with abundant wealth, for the sake of a few paltry thousand dollars, allowed young women whom they had, by their training, brought into some light and knowledge, and some civilization, to be turned out to be destroyed by wolves in human form.

A great crisis has arisen in our churches. For nothing less than a great national peril would have brought the Chief Magistrate of our nation, our beloved President, to preside over this meeting. This sense of impending calamity has brought together, as if by common impulse, the choicest, the most intellectual, the most cultured and wealthy Presbyterian people of the great metropolitan city, and more than intellect, culture, and wealth, the consecrated servants of the Most High God, solicitous for the welfare of the ark of the covenant.

This crisis appeals to every patriotic citizen of the country; the cause of home missions is the cause of patriotism. Home missions are the insurance premium upon the safety of your property, the success of your business, the preservation of your liberties, and the happiness of your homes. Home missions are the only sure police force that can deal with Anarchy, Socialism, and the hidden miasma of the slums of great cities.

This crisis appeals to the parent. Home missions are the cause of the parent. When you offered your children in baptism and solemnly promised before God that you would bring them up in the fear and admonition of the Lord, it did not simply mean that you would exert your home influences in their training, or bring them under Gospel preaching in your family pew, but it means that you will follow them to their Western homes with Gospel privileges. And what large family is there in this audience that has not some representative in the West? There are burdened hearts in this audience tonight over absent and loved ones from whom you have not heard for months.

Again, home missions are the cause of your Saviour; above country, above relationship, is the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ, who, though He was rich, yet for the sake of saving a lost race, renounced His riches and became poor, renounced the adoration of the angelic hosts, and endured the jeers and insults of the race that He came to save.

Let me, then, in His name, plead with you tonight, as His steward, to come up to His help in this crisis of the Church; and as to-night you come with your offering to Him, remember that, as of old, the Saviour stood over against the treasury; so to-night He is looking into your heart, noticing the various emotions that are struggling there for the mastery; will see and note your offering; will recognize and reward your sacrifices. The ambassadors of your Saviour are in want, and the day is coming when you will hear him say, "Inasmuch as ye did it, or did it not, unto one of the least of My servants, ye did it, or did it not, unto Me." And in accordance with your doing will be your condemnation or the welcome plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Before Dr. Jackson had finished, the audience showed that it was impatient to hear the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage. When Dr. Jackson was interrupted in the middle of a sentence, Dr. Hall whispered in his ear, and he sat down. Soon afterward, he left the platform and building.

Address by Dr. Talmage.

"I need not say more than his name," President Cleveland said, in introducing Dr. Talmage, "for you know him better than I do."

Dr. Talmage spoke on conquering America for God. His address was an eloquent one, and, in part, he said:

Our glorious Presbyterianism is in full bloom to-night. This will be a historical meeting, and far down the years it will be told that in the commercial metropolis of this Nation the man who has on him the highest honors this world can give, and twice having received these honors from the American people, in this great mass meeting for God and righteousness put down the grandeurs of his office at the feet of Jesus; and if they know in heaven what is done on earth, then amid the rejoicings before the throne is the gladness of one of the early, ardent friends of home missions, the consecrated pastor, Mr. Cleveland, once of Caldwell, N. J., but now among the great cloud of witnesses bending over this triumphal scene.

Germany for scholarship, England for manufactories, France for manners, Egypt for antiquities, Italy for pictures, but America for God!

While the mightiest agencies of righteousness on earth are good and healthful newspapers and good and healthful books, and our chief dependence for intelligence and Christian achievement is upon them, what word among the more than 100,000 words in our vocabulary can describe the work of that archangel of mischief, a corrupt literature? But I cannot name more than one-half of the battlements, the bastions, the intrenchments, the redoubts, the fortifications to be stormed and overcome if this country is ever taken for God. The statistics are so awful that if we had nothing but the multiplication table and the arithmetic, this meeting tonight would be an absurdity higher than the Tower of Babel before it dropped on the Plain of Shinar.

Our Leader, like most great leaders, was born in an obscure place, and it was in a humble home, about five miles from Jerusalem. He is on earth now, and the nations are gathering to His standard.

The very things that have been quoted as perils to this Nation are going to help its salvation. Great cities, so often mentioned as great obstacles—the centres of crime and the reservoirs of all iniquities—are to lead in the work of Gospelization. Who gave most to home missions, to asylums, to religious education, to all styles of humanitarian and Christian institutions? The cities. From what places did the most relief go at the time of the Johnstown flood and Michigan fires and Charleston earthquakes and Ohio freshets? From the cities. From what place did Christ send out His twelve Apostles to Gospelize the world? From a city. What place will do more than any other place by its contribution of Christian men and women and means in this work of taking America for God? New-York City.

Another thing quoted pessimistically is the vast and overtopping fortunes in this country, and they say it means concentrated wealth and luxuriousness and display and moral ruin. It is my observation that it is people who have but limited resources who make the most splurge, and I ask you, Who are endowing our colleges and theological seminaries? Did you ever hear of Peter Cooper, and James Lenox, and sainted William E. Dodge, and the Lawrences, Amos, and Abbott, while I refrain from mentioning living benefactors, who, quite as generous and Christian, are in this assembly, at this moment planning what they can do in these days, and in their last will and testament in this campaign that proposes taking America for God? The widow's mite, honored of the Lord, is to have its part in continental capture; but we must have more than that, and more right away. Many of the men that expect to get the blessing for bestowing the widow's mite will not get the blessing. In the first place, they are not widows, and in the next place, they have no "might."

Another thing quoted for discouragement, but which I quote for encouragement, is foreign immigration. Now, instead of from Castle Garden we turn back by the first poor ship the foreign vagabondism, we are getting people the vast majority of whom come to make an honest living, among them some of the bravest and the best. I know the stale cry, "America for Americans!" But we are all descended from foreigners, unless we are Indians. This commingling here of all nationalities under the blessing of God will produce in seventy-five or one hundred years the most magnificent style of man and woman the world ever saw. They will have the wit of one race, the eloquence of another race, the kindness of another, the generosity of another, the æsthetic taste of another, the high moral character of another, and when that man and woman step forth, their brain and nerve and muscle an interwinning of the fibres of all nationalities, nothing but the new electric photographic apparatus, that can see clear through body, mind, and soul, can take of them an adequate picture. But the foreign population of America is less than one-eleventh of all our population, and why all this fuss about foreign immigration?

Then there are all the Gospel batteries, manned by 70,000,000 pastors and home missionaries, over the head of each one of whom is the shield of Divine protection, and in the right hand of each one the gleaming, two-edged sword of the infinite Spirit! Hundreds of thousands of private soldiers for Christ, marching under the one-starred, blood-striped flag of Emmanuel!

America for God, that will soon mean, the world for God. And will it not be glorious, the victories all gained, and our Leader, Christ, come again to coronation?

As soon as the applause with which Dr. Talmage's address was received had subsided the audience sang a hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

An Appeal for Offerings.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson then made an appeal for offerings. He said:

It has been assigned to me to summon you to the supreme privilege of this hour, you who to-night are on the pyramid top of opportunity. I come to you in the name of our country. Once to be a Roman citizen was man's proudest title; now there is a nobler—to be an American Christian. Christian America was the dream of a hundred great souls in the cabin of the Mayflower. "In the name of God, amen," were the words with which they sealed their charter. A few degrees of longitude along a barbarous coast embodied this area. Its inspiration was great enough to kindle lights which in two centuries flamed across the continent. We dream to-night of the end of the twentieth century. Six hundred millions of prosperous, happy people will crowd from ocean to ocean, and from all our shores send Christian truth, liberty, and hope around the world.

But great dreams imply great duties; they are summed up one word—this land for Christ. Let us rise to the highest conceptions. This is both a National and a Christian occasion. We plant ourselves again to-night on our historic ground and declare, as our fathers declared, Church and State shall be forever separate. Presbyterians said that when they drew up the Constitution. We have had occasion to say it again recently when the Board of Home Missions withdrew from partnership with the Government in contract schools among the Indians.

We have not forgotten, Mr. President, the help you gave our work a few years ago, when, at the request of our General Assembly, you so modified an order of the Indian Department as to allow the use of the Indian's native tongue in religious schools. We rejoiced when last week a bill cutting off all appropriations to Indian schools to religious denominations passed the House of Representatives. We trust it will become a law. It embodies a principle which is dear to Presbyterians, dear to Americans. This board was among the first to assert it in our Indian work; it upheld it at us much heavier burdens, but Presbyterians have never learned to weigh their principles against their money. And now that and every other department of our work, educational and evangelistic, is suffering the paralysis of debt. We have had to call a halt. We have had to cut down salaries, and the cutting has reached the quick. We are drawing blood now, the life blood of some of the bravest men and women of our Church. We have pitched the missionaries till I for one am done. Henceforth let the prosperous churches of the East be pinched.

The calls that come to us are of more than Macedonian pathos. The St. Paul of Home Missions has struck the sands. We are not calling for a wrecking company, either. Presbyterians have no use for that; we are expecting the tide to come in. I can almost feel it quivering around the old boat. I know the pull of God is on your souls. Oh, rise and take this cause in the arms of a generous and consecrated enthusiasm and set it free! The Western seas await its coming, and the far-away Alaskans crowd the shore, and watch for the flash of its delivering sail.

I appeal in the name of the suffering people in the West—the mothers who wait for teachers for their children, the remnants of Indians whose eyes are "full of the spirit's melancholy and eternity's despair," the missionaries, who are praying for helpers. I appeal to you in the name of the missionary heroes who have gone to their reward, and who watch the conflict from on high. In the name of Marcus Whitman, the Paul Revere of Oregon, the missionary who saved three States to the American Union. In the name of Timothy Hill, who, after organizing 300 churches in Kansas, stood by a western window, on the evening sun path on the prairies he loved, exclaimed, "How beautiful!" and, worn out, sank to the floor and died. I appeal to you by the seraphic fire of Cyrus Dickson, and by the lion heart of Henry Kendall. Do not their faces bend above us tonight? If they do, I know they kindle with the old prophetic hope. I appeal to you in the name of our country, this darling of divine providence, and in the name of the humanity whose charter is linked with ours. Finally, I appeal to you in the name of the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, by His measureless love for your souls, and His infinite compassion for the wandering sheep.

Oh, let the order go forth from this meeting to-night—this halted column shall move! Has the Presbyterian Church ever learned to play a retreat? Oh, sound the charge! From the dim dugouts of Oklahoma to the glittering glaciers of Tacoma, it will be known to-morrow that the imperial City of New-York, the old-time friend of the Nation in her need, has said: "Move on. O cause of our country, move on!" And the voice of this audience shall be known as the voice of God. Camp fires of hope shall flame over the mountains. Three thousand discouraged preachers and teachers will take heart and bless you and bless God.

After Dr. Thompson's speech a collection was taken up by the following honorary ushers: Edward A. Treat, H.T. Bronson, H. Cole Smith, John Stewart, W. L. Amerman, W. H. Smith, Jr., William E. Stiger, Clark Brooks, N. C. Rogers, P. J. McIndoe, H. E. Geary, Hugh Peters, R. J. Lewis, J. H. Delamater, C. M. Jessup, T. L. McClintock, Alexander Miller, J. E. Ware, John S. Turner, George H. Hyde A. E. Marling, T. B. Penfield, W. D. Barkley, H. E. Rowland, J. C. Cady, Dr. S. F. Hallock, W. E. Magie, S. B. Robinson, J. P. Eadie, A. B. Orcutt, W. Breede, J. Mochrie, August Eichelberg, Aleck Eadie, J. McIntyre, and C. Eadie.

While the collection was being taken up the Park sisters played two cornet duets, which were applauded. The ushers then returned with the collection and retired to a side room to count it.

B. T. Washington Speaks for Negroes.

President Cleveland next introduced as the last speaker Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and promised the audience a treat. He said he would have to forego part of that treat, owing to the fact that he had to leave for his post of duty in Washington. Mr. Cleveland left the hall at 10:45 o'clock.

Mr. Washington, a young colored orator, spoke for his race and the "poor whites" of the South. He told of his early days in the coal mines of West Virginia, of his successful endeavors to secure an education at Hampton Institute in Virginia, and of his efforts in starting and building up at Tuskegee, a school for the education of members of the negro race, a school which since 18818 has secured property worth $225,000 and has 800 pupils, seventy instructors, 1,400 acres of land, thirty-eight buildings, and twenty-three industries. Speaking of the needs of his people in the "Black Belt" of the South, Mr. Washington said:

We are not saying that education in the classics of ministers, lawyers, and doctors, is not necessary and important, but we are saying, with every atom of our being, that since 90 per cent. of the black race depend at present upon the common occupations, and that since 85 per cent. of our people live by agriculture and are in the country districts of the South, it is of the utmost importance that we supply them as fast as possible with educated leaders with the highest training in agriculture, dairying, horticulture, and the mechanical arts. With us as a race this is a question of growth or decay, life or death.

Within the next two decades it will be decided whether the negro, by discarding antebellum ideas and methods of labor, by putting brains and skill into the common occupations that lie at his door, will be able to lift up labor out of toil, drudgery, and degradation into that which is dignified, beautiful, and glorified. Further, it will be decided within this time whether he is to be replaced, crushed out as a helpful industrial factor, by the fast-spreading trades unions and thousands of foreign skilled laborers that even now tread fast and hard upon his heels and begin to press him unto death. This question is for your Christian Church to help decide. And in deciding, remember that you are deciding, not alone for the negro, but whether you will have 8,000,000 of people in this country, or a race nearly as large as Mexico, a nation within a nation, that will be a burden, a menace to your civilization, that will be continually threatening and degrading your institutions, or whether you will make him a potent, emphatic factor in your civilization and commercial life.

What was 300 years in doing cannot be undone in thirty years. You cannot graft a fifteenth century civilization into a twentieth century civilization by the mere performance of mental gymnastics. An educated man on the streets with his hands in his pockets is not one whit more beneft to society than an ignorant man on the streets with his hands in his pockets.

What are some of the conditions in the South that need your urgent help and attention? Eighty-five per cent. of my people in the Gulf States are on the plantations in the country districts, where a large majority are still in ignorance, without habits of thrift or economy; are in debt, mortgaging their crops to secure food; paying, or attempting to pay, a rate of interest that varies between 20 and 40 per cent; living in one-room cabins on rented land, where schools are in session in these country districts from three to four months in the year; taught in places as a rule, that have little resemblance to schoolhouses. Each colored child in these States has spent on him this year for education about 70 cents, while each child in Massachusetts has spent on him this year for education between $18 and $20. What state of morality or practical Christianity can you expect when as many as six, eight, and even ten, cook, eat, sleep, get sick, and die in one room, I need not explain.

But what is the remedy for this condition? It is not practical nor desirable that the North attempt to educate all the colored people in the South, but the North can and should help the South educate the strong Christian leaders, who will go among our people and show them how to lift themselves up. That, that is the great problem before us. Can this be done? If in the providence of God the negro got any good out of slavery he got the habit of work.

My friends, there is no escape; you must help us raise our civilization or yours will be lowered. When the South is poor, you are poor; when the South is ignorant, you are in danger; when the South commits crime, you commit crime. When you help the South, you help yourselves. Mere abuse will not bring the remedy. The time has come, it seems to me, when in this matter we should rise above party or race or color or sectionalism into the region of duty of man to man, citizen to citizen, Christian to Christian; and if the negro, who has been oppressed and denied rights in a Christian land can help you, North and South, to rise, can be the medium of your rising in the atmosphere of generous Christian brotherhood and self-forgetfulness, he will see in it a recompense for all that he has suffered in the past. When you help the poor whites you help the negro. So long as the poor whites are ignorant, so long there will be crime against the negro and civilization.

At the conclusion of Mr. Washington's address, the congregation sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and the Rev. Dr. J. McMillan, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, pronounced the benediction.

Some of the Boxholders.

Among the boxholders last night were:

FIRST TIER.

1—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's family.
3—George H. Southard
5—A. K. Elj.
7—Warner Van Norden.
9—M. W. MacWilliams.
11—J. R. Cumming.
13—John Sloane.
15—John S. Kennedy.
17—Col. J. J. McCook.
19—C. B. Alexander.
21—Alexander Maitland.
23—Director Carnegie Hall.
25—John C. Brown.
27—Mrs. H. A. Thompson.
29—William R. Worrall.
31—Samuel Q. Brown.
33—George W. Lithgow.
35—Hugh Getty.
37—J. A. Hardenbergh.
39—W. H. H. Moore.
41—Ewen McIntyre.
43—George E. Storry.
45—A. E. Marling.
47—James G. Cannon.
49—Ellis J. Thomas.
51—The Rev. T. B. Penfield.
53—E. A. Brinckerhoff.
55—W. D. Barclay.
57—The Rev. C. A. Stoddard, D.D.
59—F. Blume.
61—Scott Foster.
63—H. E. Rowland.
65—President Cleveland's party.

SECOND TIER.

4—David B. Ivison.
6—Thomas S. Strong.
8—Mrs. H. Lindeman.
10—Dr. S. F. Hallock.
12—George Calder.
14—R. C. Jackson.
16—Richard Colbert.
18—Morris K. Jesup.
20—The Misses Davison.
22—Col. V. M. Wilcox.
24—A. H. Ladoux.
26—J. A. Swinburne.
28—N. C. Richards.
30—The Rev. Dr. D. J. MacMillan.
32—The Rev. Dr. D. J. MacMillan.
34—Titus B. Meigs.
36—W. H. Corbin.
38—W. N. Crane.
38—The Rev. D. S. Dodge.
42—Charles H. Butler.
44—Theodore W. Morris.
46—Frederick Sturgis.
48—Dr. G. G. Wheelock.
50—Seth B. Robinson.
52—S. B. Schieffelin.
54—W. E. Magie.
56—A. G. Agnew.
58—A. C. Cady.
60—G. P. Ludlam.

On the platform were the Rev. Drs. Ramsey, Hoadley, Hall, Duffield, Birch, Shaw, Atterbury, Roberts, Marling, Forbes, Bliss, Richards, Plainfield, Buchanan, Brown, Young, Wiley, and Edwards.

Carnegie Hall was not large enough to hold all the people who wished to attend the rally, and an overflow meeting was held in the Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Rev. J. Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church presided. He said that the field of work for the home mission is limitless, and its vastness, goodness, and possibilities are incomprehensible.

Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., spoke of the negroes in this country and of their needs.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn thought it a shame that the Mission Board should have to send for the President to help them pay their honest debts.

Dr. Shaw kept the meeting going for some time by having the choir sing and by talking himself, in the hope that President Cleveland might attend after leaving Carnegie Hall, but the President was unable to be present.

THE PRESIDENT'S SHORT STAY.

He Started Again for Washington After the Mission Meeting.

President Cleveland, who came to New-York to preside at the Presbyterian Home Mission rally in Carnegie Hall, last night, arrived at Jersey City at 5:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday, his train being three-quarters of an hour late. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber, and they traveled in the private car of President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, one of the speakers at the meeting, was on the same train.

William R. Warroll and Col. A. P. Ketchum of the Committee of Arrangements for the rally met the President's party with carriages, and they were driven to an uptown hotel, where a suite of rooms had been engaged.

W. Bourke Cockran called on the President soon after his arrival, and remained with him for about half an hour. He afterward stated that his visit was purely a social one.

Dinner was served in a private dining room for the President and Mr. Thurber.

The President went to Carnegie Hall soon after 8 o'clock. He left the hall about 10:45 o'clock, before the meeting was over, in order to catch the 12:15 o clock A. M. train for Washington. He stopped at the hotel on his way to Jersey City. Dr. Talmge called on him for a few minutes and then went to the home of his daughter in Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 4.—President Cleveland came from New-York on the 12 o'clock boat. His coach was driven to the elevator, beside which in the train shed stood the private car of President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Cleveland went up the elevator accompanied by William R. Worrell and Mr. Thurber. The President and Mr. Thurber stepped from the elevator directly into the car, and Mr. Worrell returned to New-York. The train left at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

Big Ships Tossed Like Rowboats.

Two steamships were anchored off Scotland Lightship at 1 o'clock this morning, one of them a White Star Liner, (probably the Cevic). The marine observer at Sandy Hook reports a very heavy sea running, which is tossing the steamships about like rowboats.

Sympathy for Cuba.

Resolutions of sympathy for Cuba were adopted by the Tammany Club of the Tenth Assembly District last evening. The club also expressed appreciation of Congressman Sulzer's efforts on behalf of the Cubans.

FEED

Your nerves upon rich, red blood and you will not be nervous, nor have that tired feeling. The way to have pure, rich, red blood, to cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and similar troubles, is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THE WALLACE CO.

Manufacturers and Retailers OF

Sterling ($\frac{925}{1000}$ fine) Silverware

Their productions are at all times the NEWEST, most ARTISTIC, most DESIRABLE.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

COMMANDER BOOTH'S NEW ARMY.

Accepts the Seceded Sea Cliff Corps—Many Other Salvation Soldiers Will Go to Him.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., March 3.—Independence has been declared by the Sea Cliff Corps of the Salvation Army. Commander Ballington Booth has been offered, and has accepted, the soldiers as the nucleus of the new religious movement, which he declared in his proclamation of Sunday night he would inaugurate. The step the Sea Cliff Corps has taken has been as a torch applied to a haystack, the fire of secession is spreading rapidly, and already Commander Booth has received assurance of the support of at least four other corps in the immediate vicinity of New-York.

New-York Corps No. 11 is likely to turn over at any minute. Over one-half the soldiers in the Bowery Corps have declared for the Commander, and Staff Captain Patty Watkins and the entire force at the Newark training garrison have rebelled against the action of the international headquarters in dismissing the Booths.

That Commissioner Eva Booth fears that Staff Captain Watkins will turn over her corps at any minute to the new movement is shown by the fact that she asked her yesterday to take a furlough. Capt. Watkins refused, and also declined to resign. She only awaits Commander Booth's orders to take the step, and the order will probably be given immediately, now that Sea Cliff has taken the initiative.

The secession of Sea Cliff Corps had been confidently expected since last Thursday, when the soldiers, hearing of the treatment Commander Booth had received from his sister Eva and Colonel Nicol, took off their uniforms and refused to sit on the platform.

The resignation of Capt. Mimms, who was forced to take the step she did because of her firm allegiance to Ballington Booth, who commissioned her as the first officer in the American Salvation Army, to take command on his arrival here nine years ago, only heightened the spirit of rebellion.

Lieut. Horsley was left in charge when Capt. Mimms "farewelled," and Capt. Barter, who opened the corps in Stamford, Conn., and who left it recently in a flourishing condition, was sent to take command on Friday night. The first meeting was a failure; the soldiers would not support her, and many of them would come to the platform to testify. Capt. Barter led one other meeting—that of Saturday night—and then returned to New-York, and asked Brig. Evans to recall her.

The soldiers met this morning without the knowledge of Lieut. Horsley and sent this telegram: "Commander Ballington Booth, 271 Claremon Avenue, Montclair, N.J.: We, the comrades of the Sea Cliff Corps of the Salvation Army, hereby declare ourselves an independent religious body, and are unanimous in tendering yourself and Mrs. Booth the leadership of our organization. Kindly send us assistance in the way of workers. Mrs. Robert Greeves, Mary E. Lewis, George Smith, Robert Greeves, Jennie B. Smith, Emily P. Wheeler, D. Bremman, Charles Smith, Mrs. Florence Mott, Mrs. Almira Painter, Mrs. Sydney Mott, Mrs. C. D. Ruge, Mrs. H. Falla."

Commander Booth accepted by telephone and appointed Capt. Peak, who resigned recently from the Salvation Army and who applied to-day for a commission in the new movement, to take charge.

The following telegram was then sent: "We declared our independence and will accept no officers from the National headquarters of the Salvation Army in the United States to soldiers of Sea Cliff Corps. Mrs. Robert Greeves, Mary E. Lewis, George Smith, local officers."

Capt. Peak then secured a two months' lease of the barracks, the landlady having refused to rent it longer to the Salvation Army. He was given the keys, and this evening Lieut. Horsley handed him the keys to the officers' quarters. The majority of the officers attended the meeting to-night, which was led by Capt. Peak.

Lieut. Horsley attended a revival meeting in the Methodist Church. There was no opposition made by Capt. Peak. He explained things briefly, and was cheered repeatedly. As the meeting closed the audience sang in unison the "Star-Spangled Banner."

TRANSFER OF SALVATION FUNDS.

Ex-Commander Booth Confers with His Sister's Representative.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 3.—Staff Captain Crafts, who is the head of the Financial Department of the Salvation Army, met in conference with Commander and Mrs. Booth and their attorney here this afternoon to negotiate the transfer of the Salvation Army funds. The question of liabilities came up, and it was determined before turning over the money on deposit to secure the creditors.

Liabilities that can be paid at once will be paid, and sufficient funds will be retained to secure liabilities not yet payable. The balance will be transferred to the account of Commissioner Eva Booth.

A statement of the liabilities will be prepared by Staff Captain Craft, who has had charge of the army's finances for three years. Commander Booth's attorney will meet Brig. Perry, who is in charge of the army's property department, to negotiate the transfer of the army's real estate Friday.

Commissioner Carrollton, head of the English Salvation Army Banking and Insurance Department, will arrive at headquarters from London to-morrow. His mission is said to be to help straighten out the tangle into which the army in America has gotten. Commissioner Carrollton ranks with Commissioner Booth.

A prominent Salvationist is authority for the statement that the American spirit is rampant among the officers and rank and file, and it only awaits the announcement of Commander Booth's plans to bring flocking to his standard the best element comprising the army to-day. It is also alleged that a number of corps have refused to handle the current issue of The War Cry because of the alleged false statements it contains relative to Commander and Mrs. Booth's action.

Newark Corps No. 2 Goes Out.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—The first corps of the Salvation Army in this State to withdraw in a body from the English organization is Corps No. 2 of Newark. The corps has decided to secede, and the members also decided not to sell the current issue of The War Cry because of an article it contains which they believe reflects on the late Commander.

ROSEBERY AGAINST SALISBURY.

Britain's Foreign Policy More Troubled than It Had Been Since 1815.

LONDON, March 3.—Speaking at a meeting in London to-night, ex-Prime Minister Rosebery said that Great Britain's present foreign policy was more troubled than it had been since the peace of 1815.

He acquiesced in the Government's naval programme, declaring that the unsettled condition of the world, a somewhat bellicose and turbulent state, even in the United States, and the swelling of European armies, went far to prove that such an expansion of the navy as was proposed by the Government was necessary.

Lord Rosebery again attacked the Turkish policy of Prime Minister Salisbury. He said that when the Liberals left office, Russia and France had already concurred in the British scheme of reform for Armenia, but now Europe had abdicated its control of Ottoman affairs.

Weyler Refuses Reinforcements.

MADRID, March 3.—It is reported that Gen. Weyler has telegraphed to the Minister of War stating that he does not require the 25,000 reinforcements that the Government has offered to send to him.

FOR IMPROVED HOUSING

Opening of the Conference in the United Charities Building.

PROF. GOULD SUPPORTS THE PROJECT

Says Good Homes for Poor Will Pay a Fair Profit—Illustrations from Europe and America.

The improved housing conference, under the auspices of the Department of Dwellings of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was begun last evening in assembly hall in the United Charities Building. Interest in the proceedings by those identified with the work of tenement-house reform was shown in the large attendance.

Among those present were Prof. Felix Adler, Constant A. Andrews, Louis De Coppet Berg, Dr. Chamberlain, the Rev. Dr. M. M. G. Dana, Boston, the Rev. John B. Devins, William E. Dodge, Cornelius F. Doode, Father Doyle, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Miss Hannah Fox, Mrs. Walter H. Goater, Brooklyn; Prof. E. R. L. Gould, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; the Rev. David H. Greer, President Walter L. Hervey of the Teachers' College, Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, New-York; W. Hoppin, Francis W. Howard, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Mrs. Alice M. Lincoln, Boston; S. M. Lindsay, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Edward Marshall, James McAllister, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; D. O. Mills, Fraser M. Moffatt, B. G. Northrup, Clinton, Conn.; Robert Treat Paine, Boston; James B. Reynolds, Isaac N. Seligman, J. Lloyd Thomas, R. W. G. Welling, Everett P. Wheeler, Alfred T. White, Brooklyn; George C. Wilson, Professor of Social and Political Science, Brown University; Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, Washington.

The deliberations of the conference are a sequence to the work of the Tenement House Committee, under the Chairmanship of Richard Watson Gilder. The subject is taken up where that work ended, and where the eighth special report of Prof. Gould of Johns Hopkins University to the Commissioner of Labor left the subject.

The object of the conference is stated in the call to be:

The inauguration of such a plan as shall commend itself to the best judgment of the experts in housing—to practicability, the formation of some kind of a building company. As an evidence of the business nature of the conference, one member of the association has pledged himself for the expense of a Secretary for one year for the express purpose of formulating and administering definite lines of action.

In the absence of R. Fulton Cutting, President of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Constant A. Andrews, Chairman of its Department of Dwellings, called the meeting to order. He introduced Prof. E. R. L. Gould, who read a paper on "Will Improved Housing Pay?"

Prof. Gould prefaced his address with the following statement:

The solution of the housing problem consists in discovering the means of sheltering the great mass of city dwellers with financial profit, and yet in such a manner that health, morality, sound family life, and social stability may be subserved.

Prof. Gould, in contending that experience shows that improved housing almost universally brings a normal commercial return when conducted with this end in view, proceeded to a review of an exhaustive investigation recently made by him into the operations of important model housing corporations in Europe and in the United States. He referred to the Eighth Special Report, prepared by him for Commissioner Wright, which was the result of two years and a half of research into housing work.

The successful experiment should be an incentive to further effort, as a plan that had been successful in the past should be successful in the future. In London 160,000 persons are housed in proper dwellings, and less than one-quarter of them are in places like the Peabody establishments. The others are in houses the proprietors of which expect a remunerative return.

In the report is full information in regard to 115 such enterprises in the United States and Europe in the technical data and financial information, so that it is a handbook for public-spirited men and women interested in the vital improvement of mankind. There was therefore no excuse for apathy because of lack of information.

In regard to the profit of commercial and semi-philanthropic enterprises of this sort, Prof. Gould took fifty-two in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, because, he said, the problem of housing was the problem of large cities, and classified them as thirty-six commercial and six semi-philanthropic. Of the former but one paid less than 5 per cent., and in two instances the profit was more than 9 per cent. For the other class 4 per cent., and no more, was accepted as a dividend, and the rest was applied as a bonus in reduction of rent or other profit to tenants.

Dr. Gould, by colored chart of the commercial enterprises, illustrated the fact that 88 per cent. are earning profits equal to or beyond the ordinary rate for safe investment.

Five per cent. and a safe reserve, he said, can be made on model tenements in New-York when only customary rents are charged, and when the total cost of land and construction does not exceed $500 per room.

To show what can be spent to get a good return, Prof. Gould cited several model American leasing establishments, among them:

Riverside Buildings, Brooklyn—Cost of land, $1.36 a square foot; cost per room, $455; average rental, 85 cents a week; net return, 5 per cent.

Dock Buildings, New-York—Cost of land, $1.12½ a square foot; cost per room, $431; average rental, 80 cents a week; net return, 6 per cent.

Cherry Street Tenements—Cost of land, $2.57 a square foot; cost per room, $568; average rental, 85 cents; return, 4¾ per cent.

In the Peabody Trust's houses in London 20,000 persons are housed. The average room cost was $533, the average weekly rent 52 cents, and the profit 3 per cent. The Guinness Trust received an average weekly rent of 45 cents, and the profit was 3 per cent.

In conclusion of Dr. Gould was that analysis shows unquestionably that 5 per cent. and a safe reserve can be earned in New-York provided the cost per room does not exceed $500, and that there is a vast sphere of operations within this limit.

An estimate by Expert Demston is that at $490 cost per room, and 80 cents a week average rent, the net profit, after deducting 30

LAST CONSOLIDATION TALK

Final Hearing of Argument on the Greater New-York Bill.

ATTITUDE OF THE SENATE MINORITY

Partisan Features of the Measure Must Be Eliminated or Opposition to Its Passage Will Be Made.

ALBANY, March 3.—Greater New-York was considered by the Senate Cities Committee to-day for the last time before the bill shall make its appearance on the floor of the Senate. The hearing developed few new arguments for or against consolidation.

Most of the talking was done by Senators Wray and Pavey, who opposed the bill now pending. Senator Cantor contributed to the discussion, and what he said was of interest from the fact that he expressed what is understood to be the attitude of the Democrats of the Senate toward the bill. He declared that he favored consolidation, provided it be brought about under conditions which did not mix up partisan politics with the organic construction of the greater municipality.

Judge Jesse Johnson, who spoke briefly against consolidation, dwelt on the inconsistency of the pending bill. The first section of it, he said, declared that the various municipalities should be consolidated, while the second section contained the assumption that each municipality was to exist for a period under its own Mayor, and with precisely the same administrative conditions as at present. One city would thus be electing in its different sections different Mayors and other officials.

Mr. Cantor suggested that the present bill might be changed to remedy this. The commission to be appointed by the Governor, he said, should be directed to report, on or before Feb. 1, 1897, a charter for the greater city, which the Legislature of next year might adopt, and thus make possible the election of a Mayor for the greater city who should enter on his duties at the time the consolidation takes effect, Jan. 1, 1898.

John W. Weed of Flushing opened the hearing. He spoke against including his locality in the greater city, saying that it would rob Flushing of its local government. Senator Wray said:

Here is an attempt to destroy the autonomy of one of the greatest cities of the Union by uniting it to another great city. Such a proceeding is unusual, and was never heard of before. We should be careful, for a mistake would be far-reaching and harmful. In favor the submission of the proposed charter to the people so that the citizens may know what is to be given them. I have seen no plan of government for this proposed larger city. The proposition of Senator Lexow is that the consolidation shall take place and afterward the terms of consolidation made.

Senator Lexow—Does that imply that the Legislature will not deal fairly by Brooklyn?

Mr. Wray—Suppose that it implied. You, as a lawyer, would not give up your client's rights trusting to the honesty of an opponent. I regard this consolidation question as a business matter. Brooklyn does not want to make the bargain until the terms of consolidation are made known.

Mr. Lexow—The State Legislature is to pass on these bills, and that is supposed to be an impartial tribunal, not wholly from the City of New-York, but from the whole State.

Mr. Wray—Another Legislature might overturn all the terms made now. There may be a Democratic Assembly and a Democratic Governor next year.

Mr. Brush—I ask Senator Lexow if the election of a Republican Governor and Assembly can be expected, if this kind of legislation is passed?

Mr. Lexow—We shall trust to the loyalty of the Republicans of Brooklyn and Kings County.

Mr. Nussbaum—Will the people vote the Democratic ticket? The Democrats favor consolidation, don't they?

Mr. Wray—I don't know. There are sometimes five or six candidates in the field, and sometimes the people will vote for some one, perhaps the Social Labor or Prohibition candidate. We Brooklyn people want to know what is to be done with us; how are we to be governed. No one tells us. No one seems to know. The plan of treating Brooklyn looks as if New-York is trading "sight, unseen," as boys do with jackknives. We don't want to trade "sight, unseen."

Mr. Wray said that he was not against consolidation, but that his constituents wanted to see the charter so that their rights to object were not foreclosed.

Senator Pavey said that there was nothing in the report of the commission or the report of the sub-committee on debt, taxation, or valuation, that threw great questions involved. The report of the sub-committee only disposes of what might be termed sentimental objections of Brooklyn people against consolidation. Legislation should not be pressed when so many localities object. There was nothing in the vote for consolidation that prevents the people from objecting to any form of government. He continued:

The Lexow bill is frivolous and useless and opens the door to tinkering with local government for ten years to come. Senator Wray's bill to refer the proposed charter to the people is the measure I prefer. That measure is a fair and just demand.

Senator Pavey suggested that it be provided that all localities of the Greater New-York be represented on the commission.

Mr. Lexow—Don't you know that the Governor will do just that?

Mr. Pavey—I am not called on to say what I expect the Governor to do. I do know that the Governor has made appointments in New-York City that we consider discreditable to the Republican Party. It cannot be denied that the Lexow bill is designed to take from Mayors Strong, Wurster, and Gleason the power to appoint any of the Commissioners.

Mr. Lexow—Have Mayor Strong's appointments been satisfactory?

Mr. Pavey—Not to me.

Senator Tibbits—Is Mayor Strong a Republican?

Mr. Pavey—He is certainly not a Democrat. Some people have been unkind enough to say he is not a Republican. I believe that he is a Republican according to his lights.

Mr. Tibbits—In what part of his body are those lights?

When Senator Pavey had finished, Senator Stranahan said:

If it be true that the object of the bill is to take the power of appointment from those gentlemen—I won't say which one—I am more in favor of the bill than ever.

Ex-Judge Robert D. Benedict said that Brooklyn insisted on having knowledge of the terms and conditions of consolidation.

Ex-Judge A. W. Tenny and Gen. Wingate of Brooklyn spoke for the Lexow bill.

Senator Brush and others declared that the Brooklyn legislators were elected on pledges against consolidation, which was denied by Judge Tenny, and the hearing closed, although others desired to be heard.

The Greater New-York bill is well in hand in both branches of the Legislature. It will be considered in the Senate in Committee of the Whole to-morrow. If the men in charge of it so desire, they can pass it in the Senate on the day following, or if the rules be suspended they may pass it to-morrow. It is likely that this latter course will be pursued.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Those about to furnish should examine this stock of desirable furniture, selling at marvelously low prices. Goods held until wanted.

A Royal French Marriage.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

On the 19th of January, 1559, the contract of marriage between the Duke Charles and Princess Claude had been signed at the Louvre in the presence of the King and Queen, the Dauphin, the children of France, the Cardinal de Lorraine, and many other royal and noble personages. The dowry of the Princess was fixed at 300,000 gold "écus soleil," to be paid in the space of three years. After the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis, the town of Stenay was added to her portion. Of the wonderful trousseau details are preserved in the papers of L'Aubespine, and, as we can imagine, it was worthy of the bride. Dresses of cloth of gold and silver, of satin and velvet in all colors, jewels, a mantle à la royale, and another—seemingly a dressing gown—of silver cloth, all lined with wolf fur, figure in the list, as well as hangings for rooms in toile d'or damassé, and cramoisy velvet, &c., solid silver table and toilet services, house linen, litters, carriages, and horses, with cloth of silver harness.

On Jan. 22, three days after the contract was signed, the marriage took place. At 8 o'clock in the morning the Court of Parliament, in scarlet robes and furred caps, preceded by pursuivants and followed by the royal notaries, proceded to the Cathedral of Notre Dame. They were soon followed by other civil dignitaries, who all took their places in the choir. The body of the great church was crowded with "nobles, gentlemen, noble ladies, and demoiselles," while the porch and square outside, as well as the streets, were filled to overflowing with well-dressed citizens.

FOR SILVER AND M'KINLEY.

Arkansas Republicans Choose Presidential Delegates—A Declaration for Bimetallism.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3.—The Republican State Convention which met here this afternoon was the largest gathering of that party in this State since 1872. Seventy-three of the seventy-five counties were represented. Col. W. G. Whipple of this city presided.

Powell Clayton, H. L. Remmell, Henry M. Cooper, and M. W. Gibb were elected delegates at large to the Republican National Convention.

The resolutions instruct the delegates at large and the Congressional district delegates to vote for McKinley for President; congratulate the Republicans of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri on their ability to wrest their States from the grasp of Bourbon Democracy; favor bimetallism, with such restrictions and "under such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals;" indorse the action of Congress in declaring that a condition of public war exists in Cuba, and condemn the action of the Democratic Party in Congress in placing lumber on the free list.

A LETTER FROM MANDERSON.

He Insists that He Is a Genuine Presidential Candidate.

OMAHA, March 3.—Senator Manderson has written a letter to L. D. Fowler of this city, announcing his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination. He says in his letter:

I thank you very heartily for kind favor of 25th inst., which has just reached me here. Your frank letter presents a matter of supreme importance, involving, as it does, my honor and integrity, and I would meet it with all candor and with frankness equal to your own. You say: "It is freely charged that your (my) candidacy is in the interest of another, and that this is only a part of a gigantic plan to defeat the nomination of Mr. McKinley."

I denounce this charge and every other akin to it as cruelly and basely false. I know it to be false as to myself, and did I believe it to be true as to the friends throughout the State and Nation who have solicited me to permit the use of my name I would spurn them and stamp the proffered honor indignantly under my feet.

I am not to be used as a stalking horse or delivery wagon for any aspirant. The gentlemen who are named prominently for the place are all my personal friends, and the chief among them I have known intimately and closely since youth. I honor and esteem them all, and will follow gladly in the ranks under the captaincy of any one of them. I demand fair play for them. I expect it for myself.

Before I left Omaha to come here in the latter part of January, I said to my friends that I would neither seek nor decline, but would permit them, without protest from me, to proceed with their effort, which they believe is to be crowned with success.

I have no personal claim upon Nebraska. Our young Commonwealth has honored me so greatly that a life of continued devotion to her interests will not wipe out the score. If she shall at St. Louis pay me the highest compliment within her power to bestow, it would be an act of hypocrisy for me not to say that no prouder distinction could come to me.

If the voice of the Reppublicans of the State shall be for some other, no man will give more hearty or cheerful acquiesence to the verdict than myself. The unsolicited tributes that have come to me from the very numerous Nebraska Republicans volunteering their support has touched me most deeply. There shall come from me no act or thought that shall disappoint their expectations.

In spite of Mr. Manderson's protest that he is not a "stalking horse" nor a "delivery wagon," the impression still prevails here that Manderson is being used to hurt some candidate and help some other one.

They Are for Quay.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., March 3.—The Republican of Chester County met in convention here to-day and adopted a resolution indorsing Senator Quay for the Presidency.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., March 3.—The Columbia County Republican Convention instructed its delegates to the National Convention to support Quay for President.

Favorite Son Cullom.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—The Republican County Convention yesterday adopted resolutions indorsing Shelby M. Cullom for President of the United States. David T. Littler, who presided at the convention, said he was authorized to state that Senator Cullom was a candidate for President.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 3.—The Winnebago County Republican Convention instructed its delegates for McKinley for President.

WORK OF THE BABIES' HOSPITAL.

What Has Been Done During the Year —Summer Branch's Need.

If facts gathered from the seventh annual report of the Babies' Hospital, showing the growth of this institution during the past year, are to be accepted as a measure of its future yearly growth it will soon be necessary to considerably enlarge its present buildings. An increase of 65 per cent. in the number of babies treated is rather unusual, but it was the case this year.

The beds, which number forty-three, are free to the poor, and children under three years are admitted. A dispensary in the basement is open daily. One thousand five hundred home visits were made from this. In the training school twice as many nurses graduated during 1895 as compared with 1894.

The great need of this institution at the present time is sufficient additional income to enable it to extend the usefulness of the Summer Branch, at Oceanic, N. J., to eight months instead of four. This would cost $2,000, and an appeal is hereby made to the public for this purpose.

In order to give all the City Hospital to sick babies, it needs other accommodations and means to maintain such wherein the nurses can be placed.

As proof of what fresh air, good food, and skillful nursing can do for sick babies the yearly report refers to the low death rate of 15 per cent. during the Summer months. One hundred and thirty babies were returned to their homes with health greatly improved.

Expenses for the year were $17,140 and receipts $17,530. Through the kindness of friends the sum of $43,000 was given to the institution, so that it now has no debt of any kind upon its property. Mrs. Eben E. Olcott of 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, or Henry R. Kunhardt of 32 Beaver Street, will gladly receive contributions. All checks should be drawn to the order of the Babies' Hospital. B. Ogden Chisolm, Secretary, 436 Madison Avenue, will forward the last report upon application.

POST OFFICE CLERKS OBJECTED.

Knights of Labor Defeat a Proposal to Amend the Constitution.

A proposition to change the constitution of the New-York Branch of the National Association of Post Office Clerks, so as to make Superintendents and chief clerks eligible to membership caused a bitter debate, and it seemed as if the supporters and opponents of the proposition would come to blows, at their meeting Sunday.

A number of members of the association have joined the Knights of Labor, and they opposed the proposition. The Sovereign faction of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, was ousted by the Socialist faction from its headquarters, at 8 Union Square, and engaged new headquarters. The Sovereign faction asked Postmaster Dayton to have all letters and packages addressed to No. 49 sent to its new headquarters. Mr. Dayton investigated the matter, and came to the conclusion that the mail should be continued to be sent to the old headquarters. This angered the followers of General Master Workman Sovereign.

The Knights of Labor did not mention the hatred of the Sovereign Knights to the Postmaster as the reason for their opposition, but gave other reasons. One said: "If this proposed amendment to the constitution be carried out, it would place the clerks at the mercy of their superiors, and would defeat the purposes of the organization."

The proposition was defeated.

Will Not Surrender Miss Jones.

Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey notified the District Attorney's office yesterday that he will not grant requisition papers in the case of Miss Alice T. Jones, who is charged with forgery by her former employer, John B. Yates, a manufacturer of watch cases and jewelry at 46 Maiden Lane, this city.

Miss Jones lives in West Orange, N. J.

CROWDING ON THE STEAM

Continued from Page 1.

brethren in caucus on this bill. During my legislative experience I have never been so treated. We should have had due and timely notice of the meeting.

Senator Higgins said the meeting had been announced in the usual way, and if the Democratic members had been in their seats last night they would have known of the meeting. At any rate, the majority of the committee voted to report the bill, and the presence of the minority would have made no difference.

Senator Guy—Were you so bound by instructions that, even if convinced that the bill is unconstitutional, the action would not have been changed by even a word?

Senator Higgins said that the committee had fully considered the bill. The motion to recommit was lost—26 to 13—a party vote. Senator Cantor, during the passage of bills, arose and said:

This is most extraordinary. I find here on my desk what purports to be an amended Raines bill, printed as reported by the committee fifteen minutes ago.

Senator Ellsworth, in the Chair, declared Senator Cantor out of order, the Senate being in the order of third reading of bills.

Mr. Cantor—We are always out of order when we wish to discuss the Raines bill.

Mr. Ellsworth—You may discuss the subject at the proper time.

When the order of third reading was over, Senator Cantor renewed his inquiries concerning the hurried reprinting of the Raines bill in anticipation of the report to the Senate.

Senator Raines—The Senator is anxious for information, which, if received, would do him no good. The printer is to be congratulated for speedily furnishing the printed bill, so that it can be quickly passed.

Senator Cantor moved to strike the bill from the files.

Senator Pavey (Rep., N. Y.)—This bill is creating excitement in this State the like of which has never been known before, and may lead to the defeat of the Republican candidates in this State next Fall. The bill should be carefully scanned before its passage.

Senator Raines—What right has Senator Pavey to dictate to the Republican majority when he refused to enter the Republican caucus?

Mr. Pavey replied hotly, saying that Senator Raines was endeavoring to misrepresent him, as he had been specially invited to attend the conference on the Raines bill, even though he was not to be bound by caucus action.

Senator Raines—I have regard for the Republican Party and the people, not a set of men in a district. You will find when your term ends that a defiance of the Republican majority is not a passport to the favor of Republican voters.

Senator Raines intimated that Mr. Pavey "took orders" from one gentleman or one set of gentlemen from his district.

Mr. Pavey—Gentlemen, you said?

Mr. Raines—You said it.

Mr. Pavey—Senator Cantor suggests that Senator Raines takes his orders from one gentleman and I from a number of gentlemen.

The debate on the printed bill was resumed, Senator Guy asserting warmly that the action of the majority was tricky. The Chair ruled against Senator Raines's point that the motion of Mr. Cantor was out of order.

Senator Pavey said, resuming his debate with Senator Raines:

What the gentleman asserted, that I was guided by gentlemen of my district, is true. I have not acted as I did on the Raines bill, without consulting public opinion. I deny the right of two or three in the Senate or out of it to declare such a bill a party measure, when it conflicts with my opinions of right and wrong and the opinions of my constituents. I protest against the putting of the party under the weight of such a bill, and I protest against the arbitrary and atrocious efforts to hasten its passage.

Senator Pavey referred to his nomination, saying that he had stipulated that he would not be bound in all cases by caucus action, and said the Republican State Committeeman of his district attacked him for it.

Senator Cantor—If we expose more trickery concerning this measure, the enemies of the bill will grow stronger every day. Every action possible and proper should be taken to defeat it. All the cities of the State oppose it. Churches oppose it. The peace and prosperity of the State are at the mercy of this Republican machine now. This bill should be sent back to the printer to come thence in its proper order and regularity.

Senator Grady—You Republicans make legislation a farce, and insist on showing the farce to the people. To gain a day for the passage of the bill you illegally ordered the bill to be printed during Sunday recess, before it was acted upon in the committee, and before the bill was adopted by the committee as amended in Republican caucus.

The motion to strike the bill from the files was lost—27 to 15—Senators Pavey and Coggeshall voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

During the roll call Mr. Coggeshall said all precedents had been violated by the hurried placing of the bill on the files, concluding:

I don't know what was done in caucus.

Mr. Raines—I hope the Senator will soon be in a position to be in caucus.

Mr. Coggeshall—Not so long as you give me the clever hand at one end of the room and the marble heart at the other; like Barkis, "I am willin'," but I shall break no bars or locks to enter a caucus.

Senator G. A. Davis of Erie said it had been decreed that the Raines bill should pass, and added:

If my affirmative vote on this motion would defeat the bill I would feel it my duty to vote yea but I will not.

Senator Lexow said the Democrats wished to obstruct the bill because they knew the measure would close many saloons.

Senator McCarren said the majority was getting into a hole because it had agreed not to amend the bill on the floor. He asked if they were to pass the bill notwithstanding printers' clerical errors.

Senator Raines offered a concurrent resolution that 10,000 additional copies of the Liquor Tax bill be printed.

Senator Cantor rose to a point of order. He insisted on making the point of order that the bill was not properly before the House. He was ruled against.

Senator Guy objected to the consideration of the concurrent resolution, and it went over under the rule. Mr. Raines offered a resolution that his liquor tax law be made a special order for Thursday morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, and that the Senate go into general orders then on the measure.

Senator Cantor asked that the special order be made for Tuesday instead of Thursday, and so moved.

Senator McCarren pleaded that the consideration of the bill be delayed until the amended printed bill could be distributed through the State.

Senator Guy made the point of order that the bill had not been printed as the rules provide. His point was not sustained by the Chair.

Senator Cantor made the point of order that the move was practically a suspension of the rules and required unanimous consent.

The amendment of Mr. Cantor was lost viva voce.

The original resolution was lost—28 to 15—Senators Pavey and Coggeshall voting with the Democrats in the negative, a two-thirds vote being required.

Senator Raines called up his concurrent resolution that 10,000 additional copies of the Raines bill be printed, and, there being no objection, it was adopted.

Senator Raines gave notice that in the future he would move to suspend the rules so that the Liquor Tax bill could be considered in General Orders out of its order, and read a third time and passed out of its order.

Senator Cantor made the point of order that the bill was in the printer's hands and not before the Senate, but was overruled.

In Favor of Liberal Sunday Laws.

ALBANY, March 3.—A delegation from the German-American Reform Union and the Society for Liberal Sunday Laws of New-York City was to have been heard before the two committees on excise to-day in favor of Sunday opening, but the members were delayed by the floods and did not get here until dark. They will remain over and be heard to-morrow.

The speakers are Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse, F. O. Dettman, and Henry Nichols. Others in the delegation are Dr. John Frederich, Frederick A. Botty, Lorenz Zeller, Jean Weil, Charles Lutz, John Freierabend, Henry Ried, Ferdinand Griesel, Charles M. Laub, Walter H. Henning, August Becker, George Strassner, Edward Engel, and Phillip Dietrich. A delegation from the German-American Citizens' Union was heard last week.

Progress of the Siberian Railway.

From The London Chronicle.

Rumor says that Russian officers are now surveying a line by which the eastern section of the Trans-Siberian Railway is to be carried through Chinese territory to an ice-free port in Manchuria or Corea. At the end of last year, according to official Russian reports, the line had been constructed as far as Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei. The distance from St. Petersburg to Krasnoyarsk is about 4,600 kilometers, or nearly 2,900 miles. Some 1,500 miles more will have to be constructed before the Pacific is reached at Vladivostok, though if a port further south can be secured, (as seems now all but certain,) the distance can be considerably abridged. The year 1900 is named as the date when the great work will be completed.

GROUNDING OF THE NEW-YORK.

Capt. Charles H. Grant Before the Board of Steamship Inspectors—Tells of the Mishap.

Capt. Charles H. Grant, the commander of the American Line steamship New-York, appeared before the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors yesterday, and was examined regarding the stranding of the New-York in the lower bay last Saturday.

After telling of the New-York's voyage from Southampton, Capt. Grant said the vessel was boarded at 3:15 A. M. on Saturday by Richard Bigley, one of the Sandy Hook pilots, who took charge. The Captain and his officers were upon the bridge, but found no necessity to make any suggestions to the pilot.

The tide was flood and the wind southeast when the bar was crossed. The sky was overcast with clouds, and there were rain squalls. The engines were slowed upon reaching the southeast spit to avoid a schooner at anchor in the main channel. The New-York proceeded slowly, taking soundings the while.

The Conover Beacon range was sighted while the vessel was going through the channel, and as lights were reported on each bow four miles ahead, Capt. Grant believes that Pilot Bigley was following the proper course. The New-York struck so easily that no one on board knew she had grounded until it became apparent that she was making no headway. That was at 5:40 A. M.

No shocks were felt while the vessel was aground. Capt. Grant said he had always found the ship's compasses in good order, and there was always prompt response in the engine room to signal bells.

Capt. Grant will be in command of the New-York when that vessel sails on her regular route to Southampton to-day.

MISS KINGSLEY AT THE LYCEUM

A LARGE AUDIENCE HEARS HER LAST LECTURE ON ART.

Modern Painters Are Scientific and Seek for the Truth, She Says—Her Opinion of Impressionists.

A talk on "Portrait, Decorative, Religious Painters, and the Impressionists" made the hour in which Miss Rose Kingsley gave the last of her lectures at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday seem all too short.

Many of the ladies in the audience had prepared themselves for a better appreciation of the painters by examining beforehand the pictures which hung across the front of the stage, and which were referred to by Miss Kingsley.

"Carolus-Duran," said Miss Kingsley, in beginning her lecture, "is so well known that I have only to mention his name to call to mind his most celebrated pictures.

Miss Rose Kingsley.
She Gave the Last of a Series of Art Lectures at the Lyceum Theatre Yesterday.

He was most influenced by Velasquez, and this can be seen in all his work.

"France has been richly blessed with portrait painters during the last century. What a contribution to contemporary history are the portraits of Bonnat! The portraits of Paul Baudry have been too much ignored. He was the first painter of the nineteenth century to give decorative art its proper status. I do not mean by decorative art pictures that might just as well go somewhere else and are placed on the walls and ceilings, but paintings which properly decorate the building upon which they appear. The "Triumph of Music" and the "Glorification of Law" are Baudry's two finest decorative paintings. Paul Baudry's flesh tints, to my mind, have seldom been surpassed. They only equal the grace and beauty of his figures.

"Puvis de Chavannes is not a painter who thinks, but a thinker who paints. I ventured to ask Tissot once whom he considered the greatest religious painter in France. 'Madame,' he answered, 'there is no such thing as a religious painter in France.' He himself is probably the only exception. The modern spirit when sane and unhysterical is always the scientific spirit."

In this connection Miss Kingsley spoke of the desire of the people for truth. The truth, she said, was the main thing for which the painters of the different schools in the nineteenth century have been seeking. She amused the audience greatly when she defined the feelings of the people as the varying expressions of the impressionist school were revealed to them.

"The impressionists," she said, "are like the other schools seeking after truth. They picture phases of nature. Their work is not a mushroom growth; it is a logical sequence of the schools of art that have gone before. The name is vague and misleading. The influence of Japanese art is nowhere so manifest in the work of the French impressionists. Manet was the pioneer impressionist. Claude Monet is the impressionist par excellence of the French school."

At the close of the lecture, the Rev. Robert Colyer, and a number of persons from the audience, went up on to the stage to meet Miss Kingsley. She leaves New-York for New-England next week, but will be in the city frequently.

Would Deepen Buttermilk Channel.

A petition signed by representatives of the Maritime Exchange, and by forty-two shipping agents, was laid before the Pilot Board yesterday, with the request that it be approved by the President of that body.

The petition is addressed to Congress and represents that the commerce of the port would be greatly benefited if the Buttermilk Channel, which now has a depth of twenty-six feet, be dredged to a uniform depth of thirty feet.

Upon a vote of the Pilot Commissioners President Higgins of that body was directed to officially approve the request, upon behalf of the board, and to forward it to the House of Representatives.

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CIVIL SERVICE DECISION

Continued from Page 1.

the Mayor's right to select even the heads of departments. In 1895, Corporation Counsel McDonald gave an opinion to the effect that the Mayor had such power, and I have only followed along the lines laid down by him. We want a court issue and a judicial determination of the question for the reason that I, personally, as Commissioner, am determined to have the true and absolute law affecting the whole subject of civil service, so that during my term no complications can arise as to the legality of anything I do. I want to know just what the law is, and when I do know, I simply intend to follow it."

"What positions that are now non-competitive should be placed in the competitive class?" Corporation Counsel Burr was asked yesterday.

"I don't know."

"All of them?"

"No, not all of them."

From this reply it would appear that Mr. Burr does not believe that Cabinet officers should be subject to civil service examinations.

Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff is accused of having abused the privileges of Schedule A recently. With the permission of Mayor Wurster he appointed Samuel Oldenberg keeper of the parade ground at a salary of $2 a day, and it is held by many that Oldenberg should not have enjoyed such discrimination.

"I believe the Mayor and Commissioner Willis have acted perfectly within the law as it has been interpreted since the enactment of those laws," said Civil Service Commissioner Nissen yesterday, "but I also believe that a strict rule laid down by the courts for all future appointments under the civil service would be the very best thing that could possibly happen. It is my solemn conviction that patronage is the curse of politics, and that a party in power is hurt rather than helped by the power to dispense patronage."

CIVIL SERVICE LAW UPHELD.

Court of Appeals Hands Down a Most Decisive Opinion.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, which, it is said, may invalidate all of the appointments that have been made by Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, was rendered in the case of John William McClelland, who, in April, 1895, was appointed clerk to the Collector of Canal Statistics by the Superintendent of Public Works of the State. The State Controller, James A. Roberts, refused to pay McClelland his salary, on the ground that he had not passed a civil service examination. McClelland applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the State Controller to pay his salary. The application was denied, and the order denying it was affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The case was then carried to the Court of Appeals.

Judge O'Brien, in delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals, first discussed the question of the application to the case in point of the civil service law in force prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. He held that under the old statutes McClelland could not be appointed without undergoing a civil service examination, because the State Superintendent of Public Works possessed the exclusive power of appointment and removal, and was therefore exempted from the general operations of the old civil service laws.

But the new Constitution, Judge O'Brien held, had introduced an entirely new feature in the organic law of the State, and had wonderfully broadened the operation of the civil service laws. On this point he said:

If the Legislature should repeal all the statutes and regulations on the subject of appointments in the civil service, the mandate of the Constitution would still remain, and would so far execute itself as to require the courts, in a proper case, to pronounce appointments made without compliance with its requirements illegal. It is, therefore, apparent that a new principle, far-reaching in its scope and effect, has been firmly embedded in the Constitution. Like many other reforms, this work has not been accomplished without a long and persistent struggle. The friends and the opponents of the measure have debated its merits and the difficulties in the way of its practical and harmonious operation before the public for years. The considerations which entered largely into this debate are no longer pertinent, since the principle has become an accomplished fact and placed by the people beyond the possibility of any substantial change in the contrary direction. This court, upon more than one occasion, has, with entire unanimity, expressed its approval of the principle, and exercised all of its powers in every proper case in aid of all laws intended to carry out the idea which was always at the foundation of the question.

The Court of Appeals held, further, that no new laws were really necessary to carry the provision of the Constitution into full effect. Judge O'Brien said:

There is another question in the case, which is pressed with so much vigor by the learned counsel for the relator. He contends, as I understand his position, that the new section of the Constitution referred to contemplated the enactment of appropriate laws to carry it into effect, and that, since the Civil Service act of 1883, and its amendments did not, and, when passed, could not apply to the Department of Public Works, they cannot now be made to operate upon the appointment of public officers formerly beyond the power of legislative regulation. In other words, that the new section of the Constitution is not self-executing, and, as the civil service law has not been re-enacted since the change or any other legislation supplied, there is now no law or regulation applicable to the relator's appointment save the will of the Superintendent himself.

We do not think that this contention is at all tenable. The act of 1883 and its amendments constitute a general system in terms applicable to the whole service. It is not limited to any particular department, but is broad enough to embrace all. Statutes of this character, framed in general terms, apply to new cases as they arise from time to time that fall within their general scope and policy. Since the enactment of the civil service laws new offices have been created, to which the power to appoint subordinates attached, but it cannot be doubted that this power, when given, came within the operation of all general regulations on the subject. A general law may, and frequently does, originate in some particular case or class of cases, which is in the mind of the Legislature at the time but, so long as it is expressed in general language, the courts cannot, in the absence of express restrictions, limit its application to those cases, but must apply it to all cases that come within its terms and its general purpose and policy.

So a general law, when passed, may be incapable of application to certain cases within its general scope and policy by reason of the existence of other and conflicting enactments of equal or higher authority, but when the latter are repealed or modified, the general law is given full operation. In the present case it will be observed that there is nothing in the Civil Service act indicating any intention to exclude any department from its operation. On the contrary, it was manifestly intended to have general operation, and not, until the decision of the courts in the People vs. Angle, was it understood to be inapplicable to the Department of Public Works. The section of the Constitution with which it was then found to be in conflict, and which had the effect to suspend its operation as to that department, having been since modified in such a manner that both the organic law and the general statute are in harmony, each expressing the same general policy and directing the same thing to be done, the suggestion that, in order to make the general law operate upon this case, the Legislature must re-enact it, has no reasonable or just foundation, and, so far as I am aware, is not sustained by authority.

Moreover, it is evident from the language of the new provision of the Constitution and from the debates in the convention which followed its introduction into that body, that it was framed and adopted with reference to existing laws, which were intended to give to it immediate practical operation. So that, in adopting the new Constitution, the people, in their original capacity, decreed that, thereafter, all the departments of the Government should be brought within the operation of existing laws on the subject of appointments. The mandate to the Legislature to enact laws to provide for the enforcement of the section does not in any degree conflict with this view. That was a prudent and proper, though, perhaps, an unnecessary precaution. But it affords no ground for the inference that the people intended to ignore the aid and utility of existing laws to give immediate practical effect to the principle, or that they were content to wait for the reform until the Legislature should make new regulations on the subject.

It was the intention to put all the new provisions of the Constitution into operation through the instrumentality of such laws as were then in force, so far as practicable, and if in practice they were found to be in any respect insufficient for that purpose, they were to be replaced or supplemented by new ones. This view does not depend entirely upon construction, since the instrument itself contains an express provision on that subject. The people declared in Section 16 of Article 1 that "Such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same, but all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated.

If the act of 1883 or any of its amendments needed new life and vigor in order to bring this case within their operation, it has thus been given to them by an authority from which even the Legislature itself has derived all of its powers. All these questions, and others of a minor character, have been so thoroughly examined in the court below, upon the hearing of the original application, that, in our opinion, further discussion is unnecessary.

Our conclusion is that, since it appears that the position to which the relator was appointed had prior to that time been classified by the Civil Service Commission, in pursuance of the statute, as one subject to competitive examination, and as the commission had not certified to the Controller that he had been lawfully appointed, but, on the contrary, refused the certificate, his application for the writ of mandamus was properly denied, and that the order appealed from should be affirmed, with costs.

Every member of the Court of Appeals concurred in the opinion read by Judge O'Brien except Judge Vann, who did not vote, and Judge Martin, who was for reversing the decision of the lower courts.

BOOKS OF INTEREST AT AUCTION.

Important First Editions and Reprints—Publications of the Grolier Club —Du Maurier's "Trilby."

Among the books of interest sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

George Du Maurier's "Trilby," edition de luxe, 600 copies printed, of which this is No. 10, octavo, vellum binding, by Matthews, New-York, 1894. Inserted is an autograph letter from Du Maurier, dated Dec. 29, 1800, $13.50; Victor Duruy's "Greece and Rome," sixteen volumes, profuse illustrations, 1,000 printed, $40.

Niger P. Francis's "Brevis Grammatica Latine," early Roman letters, Venetiis, 1480, $5.50; and "Statii Opera, cum Placidi Lactantii interpretationibus," "Venetiis per Octauianum Scotum Modoetiesem," 1483, scarce, $7.50.

"Works of George Eliot," cabinet edition, twenty volumes, Edinburgh, no date, $12.50.

"The Federalist," by Alexander Hamilton, Jay, and Madison, edited by John C. Hamilton, two volumes, Philadelphia, 1865, $5.25; "Masterpieces of German Art," ten sections, $11.25.

Gentry's "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States." Colored plates. Philadelphia, 1882, $8; Jay Gould, "History of Delaware County, and Border Wars of New-York, Containg a Sketch of the Early Settlements in the County, and a History of the Late Anti-Rent Difficulties in Delaware, with Other Historical and Miscellaneous Matter, Never Before Published." 12mo, Roxbury, 1856, $16.75; "Fac-simile of the Laws and Acts of the General Assembly for their Majesties Province of New-York," &c., printed and sold by William Bradford, Printer to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, 1694, &c., 312 copies printed, royal 8vo., uncut, limp vellum, 1894, $43.

A portrait plaque of Nathaniel Hawthorne, copper-silvered, 1892, $52.50.

"The Catalogue of Books from the Libraries of Collections of Celebrated Bibliophiles and Illustrious Persons of the Past, with Arms or Devices upon the Bindings, Exhibited at the Grolier Club in the month of January, 1893," illustrated, 8vo., unbound, 1895, one of three volumes on vellum, $105.

"Hogarth's Works," all the plates, London, 1822, $21.75; "Works of James the First," London, 1616, $5.75, and "A Jesuit Relation," Paris, Cramoisy, 1663, $68, an advance.

The following Grolier Club publications were also sold:

Robert Hoe's "Lecture on Bookbinding," 200 copies printed, 1886, $42; T. L. De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," 200 copies printed, 1886, $25; Charles Reade's "Peg Woffington," 250 copies printed, 1887, $52; T. L. De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin and the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp," 300 copies printed, 1888, $18.50; Ricardi de Burry's "Philobiblon," with colored initials and plates, &c., three volumes, 297 copies printed, 1889, $76.50; William Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding," 300 copies printed, 1889, $21.50; George William Curtis's "Washington Irving," 344 copies printed, 1891, $23; and M. D. Conway's "Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock," 1892, $26.

MAYOR REVIEWS MR. CONSTABLE'S MEN.

Pleased with Uniforms of the Building Department Employes.

Mayor Strong yesterday morning reviewed the 200 men of the Department of Buildings at their headquarters, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. They were all clad in their new blue uniforms, with brass buttons, some looking like Captains, some like Commodores, and others like policemen.

The department quarters, usually crowded by architects and builders, was deserted by them this morning. In their stead were the employes waiting to be called before the Mayor. Each man wore a pink or a rosebud, which was furnished by Superintendent Constable.

Among those with the Mayor were Commissioner of the Board of Education Little, Commissioner of Public Works Collis, and Job Hedges.

The men were presented in squads, representing the various departments. Each squad was highly complimented on its appearance, the Mayor invariably saying the squad before him looked better than the previous one.

After the review Mayor Strong highly complimented Mr. Constable, and expressed his approval of the uniforming of the men.

Mr. Constable said since the men first began to wear the cap and badge adopted by him four months ago 50 per cent. more effic

The New-York Times.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lohengrin—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:10.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cat Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the charges of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	27	20	23
6 A. M.	26	19	21
9 A. M.	25	21	24
12 M.	30	25	28
4 P. M.	39	20	30
6 P. M.	38	26	27
9 P. M.	33	22	24
12 P. M.	36	21	23

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....25.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....24.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....31.08
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Slightly Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE RAINES BILL AND "TEMPERANCE."

We have dwelt heretofore upon the two main purposes of the Raines Liquor Tax bill, the construction of a great political machine for deriving "patronage" and party tribute from the control of the liquor traffic of the whole State, and the robbery of the cities for the lessening of taxes in the rural districts. It is these two purposes that have made a party measure of it and secured the support of a majority of the Republican Senators, who have been engaged for a week past in lashing to its support the minority from the cities. The latter are perfectly aware that the bill is an outrage upon their constituents, and most of them must feel assured that it is bad as a matter of party policy, but only three or four of them have thus far shown the courage of their convictions. But the bill has been neither advocated nor opposed as a measure of restriction or regulation, except with reference to certain particularly oppressive features. The temperance consideration has been lost sight of.

The only ground upon which legislation for the regulation or restriction of the liquor traffic has been heretofore defended, or judicially sustained, is that the traffic is injurious to the community unless carefully restrained, and such legislation is an exercise of the police power for the protection of the community from its evil consequences. It has been argued that the traffic promotes and aggravates, if it does not create, vice, crime, and pauperism, and entails great burdens and expenses upon the communities in which it exists in the care or the punishment of its victims. For that reason measures should be taken to diminish its extent and to derive from it special revenues which shall help to maintain the judicial machinery and the penal and charitable institutions whose cost is increased by its effects.

The fees from the present license system go into the treasury of the community in which they are paid and in which the injuries they are intended in some measure to repair are felt. On that ground the higher fees required in populous cities are justified. There is no justification for inequality in a tax collected for the general purposes of the State Government, for it has no relation to the theory on which excise legislation is sustained. Under the license system excise authorities have discretion as to the character of the persons and of the places to which the privilege of liquor selling shall be granted, and can limit their number. The Commissioners in this city have been steadily reducing the number of licensed places and improving their character for several years. It is also in accordance with the excise policy which aims to lessen the evil consequences of the traffic that licenses are granted for the sale of wine and beer for a lower fee than that required for the privilege of selling strong liquors.

While the Raines bill contains various oppressive requirements, it provides none of the real safeguards against the excesses and abuses of the liquor traffic, which are the main purpose of legitimate excise legislation. Any person who is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State, over twenty-one years of age and not convicted of felony, would have a right in conformity with its provisions to operate a drinking place in this city on payment of the annual tax of $800. How many of these there would be depends upon no consideration affecting the cause of temperance, but upon competition under the law of supply and demand. There would be as many as would prove profitable, notwithstanding the tax, and there would be every inducement for stimulating the demand and attracting custom. The small and comparatively harmless beer saloon would disappear, and the gaudy "gin palace" would take its place. The absolute requirements and restrictions of the law could be easily complied with, while the actual evils of the liquor traffic would flourish without control or material restraint. The Raines bill is not a temperance measure. To all intents and purposes it is a "free-rum" measure, subject only to the limitation of a liberal payment for the privilege of rum selling.

THE BERMUDA CASE.

It is clear, at any rate, that the Government of Spain cannot complain of any remissness on the part of the United States Government in seeking the enforcement of the laws against military expeditions. The detention of the British steamship, the Bermuda, was ordered from Washington, presumably on information furnished by Spanish agents, whom it is correct, if not flattering, to call Spanish spies. That the Spanish officials had ample reason for wishing that the Bermuda should not sail with the passengers and freight that were either on board or in the way of being put on board is very probable. If the inferences these gentlemen had made as to the destination and employment of the Bermuda were founded on fact, it would obviously be much more convenient, as well as more safe and economical, to have the vessel detained in the harbor of New-York than to be forced to overhaul her within a marine league of Spanish shores.

Nor is it surprising that the United States Government, with that respect for the rights of other Governments which is the logical complement to the respect it demands for itself, should take every proper precaution to prevent the violation of American law by the fitting out of a military expedition against a friendly power. But in this instance it looks as if the Spanish officials had mistaken the desires of their Government and their own for the law of the United States, and it also looks as if our own Government had unwittingly allowed itself to be betrayed into the same error. It is now discovered at Washington that there is no ground for the further detention of the Bermuda, and she has been released and the property taken from her has been duly returned.

The dynamite, cartridges, and military equipments taken from the tug Stranahan have not been surrendered. Some of the passengers on the Bermuda are still to be tried on charges of violating the neutrality laws, and several officers of the Bermuda have been arrested for detention as witnesses. This trial may bring up more definitely the real purpose of the Bermuda's passengers and may require further action by the Government. But on the facts as they stand it is plain that the United States Government has been scrupulous, and possibly overscrupulous, in protecting whatever rights Spain may have in the premises.

A SPRING OF DILUTED SEWAGE.

On Monday morning we warned those who were so eagerly drinking the fluid discharged from a so-called "warm spring" situated by the side of a sausage factory in East Houston Street that wholesome water could not be supplied from any such source on Manhattan Island. This warning was suggested by the experience of the health authorities for many years past with respect to ordinary shallow wells, so-called springs, and even deep artesian wells in this city. Owing to the record of this experience and to conditions which should be conclusive in the mind of any person of average intelligence concerning the quality of water so obtained, it could safely be asserted that the only proper receptacle for the outpourings of this "spring" in East Houston Street was the sewer.

The Board of Health has completed its analysis of the "water," and the spring has been closed to the public. The board's chemist says: "The water is grossly contaminated with sewage and is entirely unsuitable for use for domestic purposes." Inspector MARTIN adds the following: "The water in question is diluted sewage, the use of which for domestic purposes would be dangerous to life and health." The chemist's figures show that the fluid is a disgusting compound of various kinds of filth. The spot where the "spring" was uncovered is in the centre of the narrow natural drainage outlet (to the river) of about one square mile of area carrying an exceptionally dense population. It is easy to see that water coming from the soil in such a place must be dangerously polluted.

This "spring" was found a week ago, and for several days it was surrounded by people who drank the foul fluid eagerly, believing that it would cure all their ills. They carried it to their homes in bottles and jugs, and one deluded man came all the way from a small town in Pennsylvania to get a barrel filled with it. No one knew and no one seemed to care whether it was clean or foul, poisonous or wholesome. It looked like water, it was warm, and its origin was mysterious—this was enough to make it a kind of elixir of life. Whether those who drank it swallowed with it the germs of dangerous disease we do not certainly know. Chemical analysis does not surely disclose the presence of such germs, although in a case like this it shows conditions which indicate the presence of them and of foul material in which they thrive. It is quite probable that cases of typhoid fever and diseases of the malarial and diarrheal classes have been caused by the consumption of this polluted liquid. Here is a little dispatch which shows how dangerous polluted water is:

"TIFFIN, Ohio, March 1.—Miss LAURA WESTOVER died of typhoid fever to-day, and her sister is dying of the same malady. They were employed in the Tiffin Woolen Mill, and with others drank from the polluted well. Thirty employés were prostrated with typhoid; five have died, and many others, among them the proprietor, are seriously ill. The mill has been closed."

It is the duty and privilege of municipal sanitary authorities to prevent the ignorant from poisoning themselves by eating polluted or infected food and drinking contaminated water or other fluids containing the germs of disease. Not only the ignorant, but also the intelligent, need to be protected, so far as public supplies of food and drink are concerned, by the health officers. Whenever another "spring" shall be uncovered on this island it will be advisable to enforce without delay that part of the Sanitary Code which provides that "water from wells in the City of New-York shall not be used for drink in any tenement or lodging house, hotel, manufactory, or buildings in which persons are living or employed, or in which there are offices, restaurants, or saloons, except under and pursuant to the conditions of a permit in writing from the Board of Health."

MR. ALLISON AND THE TARIFF.

The Washington correspondent of an independent journal recently remarked, in the course of a letter concerning the candidacy of Senator ALLISON, that "his protection theories have been more moderate than MCKINLEY'S." It is true that they were "more moderate" many years ago, but the character of the Tariff bill reported to and supported by the Republican Senate in 1888, as a counter-blast against the Mills bill, should not be overlooked by those who are in search of evidence as to Mr. ALLISON'S views about protection. That bill was called by a great many persons the Allison bill, and some named it the Allison-Aldrich bill, because it was known that these two gentlemen were the leading constructors of it.

This Allison bill, or Allison-Aldrich bill, which could not become a law, was afterward the model or foundation upon which the McKinley bill was framed. It had been the promise, and the McKinley bill was the fulfillment. If Mr. ALLISON'S tariff views were fairly represented by that Senate bill, we do not see how any one who is familiar with its provisions can think that in those days, and at least for some years afterward, Mr. ALLISON'S "protection theories" were "more moderate than MCKINLEY'S." If they have become more moderate within the last year or two, the amelioration of them has not been widely advertised.

THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

The suggestion first made by THE TIMES for the union of all the historical, genealogical, and patriotic societies in the erection of a building for their joint use seems to have borne very good fruit. Doubtless to this suggestion may be attributed the call for a meeting at the Waldorf next Saturday evening "to consider and devise plans for the establishment in the City of New-York of a Historical Museum, where persons and organizations can deposit, with perfect safety, either permanently or as temporary loans, their valuable relics of Revolutionary or Colonial times."

The basis of the call for this meeting is much narrower, it will be observed, than that of the proposition in THE TIMES, and we think that the signers of the call and the attendants upon the meeting will see the desirableness of broadening their scheme, even in the interest of the narrower project. It is to be observed that both THE TIMES's suggestion for a Historical Building and the suggestion of the call for a Historical Museum imply a criticism of the New-York Historical Society. Among the objects of that organization the formation of a Historical Museum is certainly one of the first. If it had contrived to enlist the sympathies of all historical students or of all possessors of interesting and valuable historical relics, it would before this have been the custodian of such a museum as is now demanded by people to whom it does not even occur that there is in existence such an organization as the Historical Society, the business of which it is to supply this demand. It is equally within the province of the Historical Society to take charge of any general movement for the federation of other and more special historical societies, to take advantage of the interest of the members of these, and to devise some plan whereby their common needs may be satisfied.

Besides the manifest advantages of seniority and of scope which the Historical Society has for either or both of these excellent purposes, it has one very special advantage in a grant of land, in a most advantageous quarter, fronting the Central Park. Upon this plot a building might very easily be erected which would accommodate not only the Historical Society itself and its collections, but also the other patriotic, historical, and genealogical societies which are worthy of recognition, and which are now scattered about in inadequate or inconvenient quarters or are without any permanent or suitable quarters. There are between twenty and thirty of these, and the rent they could afford to pay and would agree to pay would enable any energetic individual promoter to arrange for the erection of a building that would amply accommodate them all if he were assured, as the Historical Society is assured, of a site free of cost. The Historical Society by itself cannot command the means of building and is no nearer building now than it was when the land was originally granted to it. In co-operation with the other societies which ought to be in affiliation with it it could build without difficulty or delay. There would be no trouble in arranging for a change in the terms on which it received its grant, whereby it should be allowed to take in such other societies as are entitled to recognition. On the other hand, there will be an obvious difficulty in its retaining a grant which it has done nothing to utilize if it shows an indisposition to accept the co-operation which is already assured and virtually offered to it. This is the real solution of the problem, both of a Historical Museum and of a Historical Building in the occupancy of which all the historical societies may be united.

IS IT NECESSARY?

The opposition to what it has become common to call "the Lexow Greater New-York bill," so far as it proceeds from the City Club and others devoted to the cause of municipal reform, is excited wholly by what are supposed to be the schemes of PLATT—not contained in the bill itself or suggested by it, but supposed to be in reserve to follow upon its passage.

It should be understood that the bill to which LEXOW'S name is attached, because he introduced it in the Senate at the beginning of the session, is the bill framed by the present Consolidation Commission, of which Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN is the President, and submitted to the Legislature last year. As it stands to-day, it is changed in only two particulars, and one of the changes was made by the commission itself in offering the bill this year. Last year's bill declared the consolidation to take effect at once in form and name, and authorized the existing commission to prepare and recommend the necessary legislation for unifying the administration and establishing the government for the enlarged city. This year's bill, when introduced, differed from that only in postponing the nominal consolidation to Jan. 1, 1898. It differs, further, from it now only in providing for a new commission, in place of the old one, to consist of the President of the old one, the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, the State Engineer and Surveyor, who is ex officio a member of the present commission, and nine members to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

These are absolutely the only changes made in the bill submitted by the Consolidation Commission last year and supported by its report as the result of five years' consideration of the subject, and there is no other bill on the subject pending or in existence, so far as known, that can be credited to a Platt source. All that the City Club Trustees say about the importance and difficulty of the task of framing a system of administration for the Greater New-York was recognized and dwelt upon in the commission's report, and it was precisely with a view to that consideration that it proposed this very bill, except the provision for a new commission, which does not seem to be in itself objected to.

Now, it seems to us that the only new question for those who are really in favor of consolidation is whether a bill that was good last year or two months ago is to be given up and the whole undertaking abandoned for the time being out of fear of what PLATT may do if the bill passes. Is this great community under such mortal dread of this huckstering "boss," does it admit that it is so impotent in presence of his designs, so incapable of affecting legislation relating to its own affairs, that it must give up a cherished plan of municipal greatness lest it fall under his despotic power?

We confess that we have very little taste for the craven attitude which this admission involves. We believe that this Commission bill ought to be supported and made a law, and that any scheme of PLATT'S for forestalling or interfering with the work of the commission afterward should be fought and killed, and we believe it could and would be killed, for the people of New-York and Brooklyn—those for and those against consolidation alike—would rise up against it in an overwhelming mass. The commission ought to be set at work upon this great problem, which the City Club considers so important and which every citizen considers so important, but it seems to us that at the same time consolidation should be declared and made a certainty in order that the commission may be working to a definite end and with assurance of coming to something.

It had been thought that every possible excuse for a dispute between actors and managers was utilized long ago, but an ingenious London woman has found a new one. She was playing the rôle of a mother with a child fifteen years old, and her employer insisted that she should wear a gray wig, or at least powder her hair. Refusal to do either resulted in her summary dismissal, whereupon the rebellious player applied to the courts for vindication and incidental salary. And she got them both, for she raised the point that the mother of a child of fifteen is not necessarily an "old woman," and that therefore the manager's order was not one which she was obliged to obey. The Judge, considering that this position was a perfectly tenable one, gave the plaintiff a judgment with costs. The decision is a most important one, and will doubtless receive the commendation of innumerable British matrons, who, while not quite so young as they were a decade or two ago, would yet have been both shocked and grieved had their status been defined from the bench as the ungallant theatrical man desired Now the assertion that they are not "old women" is a part of the English Constitution—which is very comforting.

And now Mr. ZIMMERMANN will resume the manufacture of sausages. No meddlesome analytic chemist will ever attempt to solve the mysteries of that viand, for there are limits to the range of science. Sausages come well within that of religion, however, particularly in the neighborhood of East Houston Street, and Mr. ZIMMERMANN had better watch out.

There is no earthly reason why it should take the elevated road three years to equip its cars with an improved electric or gas lighting system. At least half a dozen companies have facilities for doing the work within twelve—perhaps within six—months, and the change in the Andrews-Coggeshall bill, prolonging the time for making this long-needed change, was a wholly needless concession to a corporation which, by its deliberate adoption of a policy in which public rights and convenience count for nothing, has proved its unworthiness to be treated with any leniency or consideration. Still, it is something that a definite limit has been put to the period during which the road can continue to use the vile oil lamps of which its Directors are so fond. And it is something, too, that the Directors "have decided to cease their opposition to the bill." This decision was reached, of course, the moment they became convinced that all the possibilities of delay had been exhausted. It is a confession that all the talk we have heard about the adequacy of the present lights, and about the difficulty of getting better ones, was utterly false, and prompted simply by a short-sighted desire to save a little money, even at the expense of exciting popular hostility so strong and so widespread that the Manhattan Company is now hated by practically every man, woman, and child in this city. The road may find, however, that a feeling thus aroused may have consequences more serious than the enforced expenditure of a few thousand dollars for new lamps.

Special District Attorney.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Attorney General Harmon has appointed Frank C. Ferguson Special United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, to assist in the prosecution of smuggling cases at Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. POTTER AS JULIET.

Some Portions of the Great Love Tragedy Performed Last Night at Daly's Theatre.

Think of a Juliet who does not exclaim, "Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds," or any line of the Verona maiden's splendid apostrophe to the stars; who does not breathe out to the "loving, black-brow'd Night":

Give me my Romeo; and when he shall die,
Take him and cut him out in little stars,
And he will make the face of heaven so fine
That all the world shall be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the garish sun.

Think of a Juliet who never hears from her nurse's lips of Tybalt's death and Romeo's banishment; who does not cry out, "O serpent heart, hid with a flowering face"; who omits altogether that great "crux" of the tragic power of all stage Juliets, "O, bid me leap, rather than marry Paris," and does the famous potion scene all in a monotone, with a musical accompaniment for much of it!

If any one who reads his Shakespeare intelligently, or knows the stage, or has memories of some famous histrionic Juliet can bring his mind to such a condition that he can imagine these things we have mentioned, then he will have a fair idea of the sins of omission of Mrs. Potter's Juliet. Her sins of commission are quite another matter—but, indeed, they are of less consequence.

The most striking thing about Mrs. Potter's portrayal of Juliet, which was seen amid showy surroundings at Daly's Theatre last evening, is its purely negative quality. "This was sometime a paradox," of course,—but it must suffice now.

She is magnificently overdressed in brocades and other heavy stuffs, and is beautifully artificial, or artificially beautiful. But Mrs. Potter is a beautiful woman, without resort to artifice, and she could look Juliet to perfection if she were so minded. In the balcony scene last night she was a lovely picture, and this, in the performance, was the most nearly satisfying episode in the greatest love tragedy in the world's literature. Her speech throughout the play was nearly all in one key, but she avoided the harsh, rasping tones she sometimes uses so freely. Her facial expression was occasionally illuminative. But when Juliet returned to the balcony and found that Romeo had gone, she began that speech denoting her great disappointment with that fixed, doll-like smile we are all so familiar with.

There is no hint of real passion—the passion of love—in Mrs. Potter's Juliet. It has distinction of presence, and scorn, obedience, melancholy and despair are all graphically expressed. It is always agreeable to the eye—if the eye is not set in the head of a sensitive student of Shakespeare.

The play has been "cut" to suit her weakness to a preposterous extent, but the potion scene could not well be omitted. This has often been done better by girl "elocutionists" at Chickering Hall. Old Mrs. W. G. Jones, who has played the Nurse countless times, probably never played it before to a Juliet so extraordinary and defiant of all the traditions.

Little of the mighty sweep of passion found in the tragedy has been transferred to the stage in this performance. The tempo is all too slow. Mr. Bellew's Romeo is lingering sweetness long drawn out. It seemed, in the famous "banishment" scene, as if he would never take the measurement of that unmade grave. In the street fight, though, he did wake up, bravely, but this episode was almost ruined by a Tybalt who looked like a caricature, and could not even draw his sword properly.

Mr. Redmund's Mercutio was strangely weak and uninteresting for an actor so well schooled and generally so robust and effective. The rest is silence.

The play has been staged very elaborately, and the scenery, excepting a "back cloth" in the masque at Capulet's, which is a nightmare, is good, and will doubtless work better after a few nights. No attention has been paid to harmonizing the colors, and sometimes the sensitive eye is shocked. The flower girls and beggars in Verona have real bare feet, though.

Romeo	Kyrle Bellew
Juliet	Cora Potter
Mercutio	William Redmund
Capulet	Verner Clarges
Peter	J. F. Ward
Tybalt	Warren Conlan
Friar Lawrence	Frank Currier
Benvolio	Carlton Wells
Paris	George Bryant
Montague	G. B. Post
Balthasar	C. Lang
Friar John	E. J. Norris
Apothecary	Laurence Kent
Nurse to Juliet	Mrs. Jones
Lady Capulet	Maud Hosford

THE KNEISEL QUARTET CONCERT.

An Admirable Entertainment Attended by an Enthusiastic Audience.

It begins to look as if persistent celebration of the merits of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston had at last found its way to the public intelligence. The concert which the organization gave last night in the handsome hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club was attended by an audience which occupied nearly every seat in the house. What was, perhaps, more remarkable, in view of the narrow limits of the appreciation of chamber music, was the great enthusiasm which followed one of the movements of a composition by Brahms. It is a significant evidence of the growth of musical taste that the severest of modern styles can call forth such applause that the players must arise and bow three separate times.

The programme last night consisted of Beethoven's F major quartet, (the first of the great Rassomouffsky trio,) a new suite for violin and piano by Emile Bernard, a French composer, and the great Brahms string sextet in B flat, Opus 16. It is not necessary at this late day to speak of the Beethoven composition, nor of the masterly manner in which the Kneisel men play it. But it may be said that it is well to repeat such masterpieces frequently, for the benefit of those who are just beginning to learn what chamber music is. Nothing can do more to maintain the steady growth of public estimation of this kind of music than hearing the leading quartets of Beethoven flawlessly played.

The Bernard suite was played by Mr. Kneisel and Ernest Perabo. It is a wholly unimportant and shallow composition, which, except in the second movement, has not even grace or fluency to recommend it. Mr. Perabo played the piano part with industrious effort and inexorable rigidity. The Brahms sextet called for the services of Max Zach, viola, and Leo Schulz, 'cello, in addition to the quartet. The whole composition was performed with warmth and beauty of tone, with the most exquisite balance of voices, with delicate nuances, and with convincing exposition of its content. The lovely variations of the slow movement were played in a manner beyond all praise, and at their close there was such an outburst of applause as is seldom heard after anything but a showy solo performance. The last concert of the quartet will be given on March 31, when Rafael Joseffy will assist in giving Schubert's "Forellen" quintet.

Relics of Royalty.

From The London Chronicle.

Collectors of royal relics will have an exceptional opportunity at Rouen on March 10. The faithful body servant of Louis XVI., Henri Cléry, carried away from the Temple and the Conciergerie several interesting souvenirs of the terrible scenes in which he played a part, and these, having passed into the possession of his granddaughter, must now be sold to facilitate the division of the family inheritance. Among the items in the collection are the cambric shirt worn by his Majesty on the eve of execution, the napkin used by him at the communion service on the morning of the fatal day, a lockplate and key fashioned by his royal hands, the table knife, carefully blunted at the point, which served Marie Antoinette in the Conciergerie; a piece of a beam from the ceiling of her prison, a coat and vest belonging to the unhappy Dauphin, and the Duchesse d'Angoulême's wedding dress. There are locks of hair, too, cut from the heads of the royal prisoners, and a specimen of the voluminous tresses of the Princesse de Lamballe, besides portraits, letters, and Cléry's own journal.

Six Weeks Without a Drink.

From The London Chronicle.

An incident that shows the wonderful power sheep possess of living for a long time without water is reported from Invernesshire. About seven weeks ago three sheep were missed from the farm of Balsparden, Ardersier. Every effort was made to find them, but without success. A few days ago, however, a barley stack was taken down, and the missing animals were discovered imprisoned in the wooden framework in the centre. They had subsisted for more than six weeks on barley alone. One has since died.

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIA

Resolution Passed Without a Division in the Commons.

WHY ENGLAND DID NOT ACT ALONE

Fifteen Families in Guendj District Embraced Islamism, Recanted, and Were Murdered.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons to questions made a statement that the Government had heard nothing of the Porte's having declined to issue passports to persons desiring to go to the distressed districts of Asia Minor in consequence of the Turkish officials there having seized for the payment of taxes moneys which had been sent for relief purposes. Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, he said, had been instructed to make inquiries.

Samuel Smith, Liberal member for Flintshire, then opened the debate on a resolution of sympathy with the Armenians.

Mr. Curzon followed Mr. Smith and intimated that the Government would accept the latter's motion. He argued that the reasons against Great Britain's independent action in the Armenian matter were as much geographical as political.

Between any port at which Great Britain could land an armed force and the scene of the outrages, there must be encountered 200,000 Turkish troops. The crusades of the nineteenth century, he added, must have a practical as well as a chivalrous aspect. The Government would not in the future abate its efforts in behalf of the Armenians.

Regarding the past, Mr. Curzon said he expected the House was convinced that the Government could not have gone further than it had. The debate lasted well into the night.

The House finally adopted the Armenian resolution without a division.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The Armenian Relief Committee has sent to C. S. Hampson, British Consul at Bitlis, a sum of money especially for the relief of the people of Guendj, a large district near Sassoon, the inhabitants of which have been forced to accept Islamism as a means of saving their lives.

Mr. Hampson telegraphed March 1 that fifteen families in the Guendj district who had embraced the Moslem faith had recanted and returned to Christianity, whereupon they were all murdered.

Fifteen Zeitounlis who had ventured to go to the town of Albostan for the purpose of buying grain were all killed by the Kurds.

The irades reported to have been delivered to the members of the Red Cross Society enabling them to go into Asia Minor for the purpose of distributing relief have not yet been delivered.

AN EFFORT TO STOP ELECTIONS.

Suits Filed to Prevent the Holding of Any Contest in Indiana Under the Apportionment Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—Another step was taken to-day in the Republican programme, which has for its object to compel Gov. Matthews to call a special session of the Legislature to pass a legislative apportionment law. Upon the authority of the Republican State Committee there was filed in the Hamilton Circuit Court this afternoon a suit against all the election officers in all the counties of the State, to enjoin them from holding an election of members of the Legislature under any apportionment law enacted since the adoption of the Constitution.

The plaintiffs in the suit are Chapin C. Foster of this city, Winfield T. Durbin of Anderson, and Cyrus J. McCole of Noblesville. The Clerk, the Auditor, and the Sheriff of every county in the State are made defendants. The complaint asks that all these election officers shall be enjoined from holding an election under the apportionment acts of 1895, 1893, 1891, 1885, and 1879, and the Court is asked to inquire into the provisions of each of the apportionment acts of 1872, 1867, 1857, and 1851, to ascertain "whether, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and in harmony with its spirit, an election for members of the General Assembly may be held under any one of said acts."

The Court is further asked to designate the particular act under which an election may be held, if under any. Chairman Holt of the Democratic State Committee was out of the city to-day, but Thomas Taggart, the member of the Democratic Committee from this district, and formerly State Chairman, said that he believed there was no doubt that the Democratic organization will question the right of the hold-over Senators to sit in the next Legislature.

"The State Committee has practically settled that question," said he. "I believe the committee was of one mind on the proposition, but in the interest of peace and harmony it was proposed to the Republicans that if they would agree to an election under the act of 1885, we would agree not to question the eligibility of the hold-overs. The Republicans have refused to accept our proposition, and there is nothing left for us to do but to carry out our original plan. If this programme is carried out, it means that the State will have a dual Legislature on its hands next Winter."

Awakened from a Long Trance.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The Imperial Theatre, adjoining the Royal Aquarium, was crowded last night when Mr. Fricker awoke Johnson after his thirty days' hypnotic trance. The subject was brought on the stage in a huge box, somewhat resembling a coffin. Mr. Fricker, addressing the audience, briefly stated that Johnson was placed in the trance on Jan. 21, and had "remained in the trance room in a deep trance ever since." The trance itself was produced by hypnotism, and, though he did not think he would be successful with every one, yet he undertook to place three out of four persons in such a state. The average temperature was 97.2, and the pulse about 60. The lowest temperature was 96.4, and the highest 98.8. The man had been watched night and day, and had been subjected to various tests. Johnson, who has been a soldier, had lost about ten pounds in weight.

A gentleman in the stalls, who gave his name as Brocklehurst, said he was prepared to swear on oath that as Johnson was being put on the stage he opened his eyes and closed them rapidly. No one, replied Mr. Fricker, had seen him do this during the trance. There was an uproar when another person said he saw the eyes open. Despite the hypnotist's explanation that it was hardly possible, Mr. Brocklehurst, amid considerable opposition, declared: "He certainly looked at me and closed his eyes very rapidly." A needle having been placed under one of Johnson's finger nails to show that he was still insensible to pain, the subject was awakened, but was in too feeble a condition to raise himself until some time had elapsed.

All for Eighty Pounds a Year.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The acquisition of a certain quantity of £ s. d. constitutes the sole object of many non-military professions, and is of paramount importance in all; the sovereigns are swept together, and the transaction is terminated.

In the military profession the case is far otherwise. "Say, mister, how many dollars might you be making a year by that soldiering trade of yours, in which you can scarcely call your life your own?" asked an American adventurer of an English

ITALY'S TERRIBLE DEFEAT

Three Thousand Men Killed, Sixty Guns and All Provisions Lost.

BARATIERI'S STRATEGY CONDEMNED

All Available Steamers for Transport of Reinforcements to Abyssinia Are Ordered.

PERSISTENT RUMOR OF MINISTRY'S FALL

Te Deum and Diplomatic Banquet Countermanded by the Pope—Misadventures of Erythrean Colony.

ROME, March 3.—The present campaign against the Abyssinians threatens to become one of the most disastrous in which the Italian arms have ever taken part, and what the final outcome will be it would be hard to predict. It was rumored to-day that the latest defeat of the Italians by the forces of King Menelik had compelled the Ministry to resign, owing to the popular disaproval of the Government's policy, but to-night this report is denied.

Details received here to-day of the defeat on Sunday of the Italian Army show that the Italian losses were very heavy, they being placed by some at 3,000 killed. It is still impossible to ascertain the precise losses, but popular opinion credits the report that the number of killed is not overstated. Thus far the reports make no mention of the number of wounded. Among the dead are Gen. Albertone, Commander of the Left Brigade, and Gen. Dabormida, Commander of the Right Brigade.

The news of this latest disaster has caused the greatest excitement throughout Italy, and the Opposition Party is taking advantage of it to make violent attacks upon the Government's policy in attempting to extend the sphere of Italian influence in Abyssinia.

The scenes in the streets to-day were very exciting, the populace being greatly incensed against the Government. The Pope is greatly disturbed by the news. He has ordered the suspension of the Te Deum and diplomatic banquet which were to be given in celebration of the anniversary of his coronation.

A meeting of the Cabinet was called last night immediately upon the receipt of the news of the Italian reverse. The Ministers met at midnight and sat in closed session until late this morning discussing the situation. They will meet the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow and make a statement regarding the position of affairs and their intentions. A persistent rumor circulates that the Cabinet will retire. King Humbert to-day had interviews with Prime Minister Crispi and Signor Farini, President of the Senate.

As stated in The United Press dispatches last night, Gen. Baratieri, Governor of Erythrea, and at present commander of the Italian forces operating against the Abyssinians, made an attack upon the latter on Sunday. The reserve Italian force took possession of the passes leading to Adowa without any opposition from the enemy. This force was commanded by Gen. Ellina. Gen. Albertone, with four battalions of native levies and four mountain batteries, then engaged the Abyssinians, but was soon overcome by overwhelming odds and was forced to retreat. Gen. Arimondi, the commander of the centre brigade, was ordered to cover the retreat of the left brigade, but his position was such that he was prevented from carrying out the order.

In the meantime the Abyssinians, flushed with success, made an energetic attack upon the whole Italian front and enveloped both wings. The Italians made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the attack, and finally orders were given for them to fall back. Their positions were speedily abandoned. The fighting lasted all day. Gen. Baratieri was wounded. Gen. Ellina and his command, together with the men under Gen. Arimondi, retired to Adecajo, 100 kilometers from Adowa.

Since Gen. Baratieri returned to Abyssinia from his visit to Rome, on which occasion he was decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle by Emperor William, his conduct of the campaign has been very harshly criticised in certain military circles. His decision to break his line in this last battle, and the tactics subsequently pursued by him, are regarded by military experts here as inexplicable.

The Italians are said to have lost sixty guns and all their provisions. Even the Government acknowledges that when Gen. Baratieri was compelled to order his army to retreat from the positions held by it, he was forced to abandon many of his guns. The nature of the country prevented the guns from being used against the enemy, and later prevented the Italians from taking them with them in their retreat. These, of course, have fallen into the hands of the Abyssinians. The captured guns will enormously aid the artillery forces of the Abyssinians, already a factor that has had to be taken into account by the Italians.

The situation is regarded as being so serious that the Government has called out all the reserves of 1872. Every effort will be made to hasten the dispatch of reinforcements to Abyssinia. Orders have been issued for all the available transport steamers to assemble at Naples on Saturday next for the purpose of taking on board troops for immediate dispatch to Massowah.

Gen. Baldissera, who was recently appointed to succeed Gen. Baratieri in the chief command of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has arrived at Massowah. It is reported that Gen. Baratieri's attack upon the Abyssinians Sunday was the result of his desire to make a grand military coup and rehabilitate his reputation before he was superseded by Gen. Baldissera.

Among the many reports current to-day was one to the effect that Gen. Baratieri had committed suicide, being unable to endure the humiliation of his defeat.

A late dispatch from Massowah states that Gen. Arimondi is also missing.

LONDON, March 3.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the Cabinet tendered their resignations to King Humbert Monday, but that his Majesty refused to accept them.

The dispatch adds that Gen. Baratieri will be recalled from Abyssinia and tried by a court-martial.

Military experts regard the retreat of the Italians as worse than their defeat, they having abandoned more than 100 miles of territory. It is uncertain whether they still hold Adigrat.

This is the second crushing defeat that the Abyssinians have inflicted upon the Italians since the latter attempted to extend their power in the domain of King Menelik. About three months ago five companies of Italian troops under command of Major Tosselli were surprised and surrounded by a force of 25,000 Abyssinians. The Italians made a desperate resistance, and fought until their ammunition was exhausted, when the Abyssinians charged upon them and massacred nearly the whole force. Fourteen Italian officers and over 700 men were killed.

Only a small number of the Italians succeeded in breaking through the beleaguering lines and making their escape to Makalle. Subsequently the Abyssinians besieged Makalle, and, after practically reducing it, allowed the garrison to evacuate the place with their arms and baggage. Afterward several minor engagements were fought with varying success, until Sunday, when the forces of King Menelik inflicted another and worse defeat upon the combined forces of the Italians.

In a recent report sent by Gen. Baratieri to the Government, the Italian commander said that the Abyssinian Ras Makonnen had at his disposal 20,000 good soldiers, well armed with second-hand rifles, originally used in Europe. He had also a certain number of guns, with some European artillerymen. Ras Olie, brother of Empress Taipu, wife of Menelik, had 15,000 men of the Amhara, the armament of whom was not so good. Ras Mangascia, the sometime chief of the Tigre, had been left with only 6,000 followers. Ras Mikael, from the Wollo-Galla, had 5,000 men, excellently armed, while 10,000 had been added to the Abyssinian Army by Tecla Aymanant, King of the Goggiam, whom until the last moment the Italians had thought their ally, and, finally, 15,000 with several quick-firing guns formed the force of Menelik, composed of the best soldiers in Abyssinia.

Besides these, Ras Makonnen had 5,000 men left to defend Harrar. Menelik had 30,000 more troops spread over his kingdom, 5,000 of Ras Mikael's forces were in the Wollo-Galla, and 10,000 were left in the Goggiam. To oppose these at the time the report was made Gen. Baratieri had 30,000 men, 18,000 whites and 12,000 natives, at his immediate disposal, but since that time he has received large reinforcements from Italy. Throughout the campaign there has been much bitter feeling in Italy against France, accused of aiding the Abyssinians.

Although so much has been said of the Italians in Abyssinia, it is not generally known how they came to turn their eyes toward the African shore of the Red Sea and how much they have been opposed by French intrigue. The Crimean war and the unfortunate but brilliant campaign of 1848-9 against Austria, spread the fame of little Piedmont as a valiant military power, and it even reached the interior of Abyssinia.

Degiasmach Negussie, who was the sovereign of the provinces now constituting the Italian colony of Erythrea in 1859, through Mgr. Massaia, afterward a Cardinal, and Father Stella, another well-known Italian missionary and explorer, sent letters to King Victor Emmanuel for the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and commerce, offering for colonization the Province of Hamasen, where the Italians have now their strongest position; Asmara, and also another province on the seashore which the King was to choose himself. In return, 400 armed soldiers and some cannon were asked for.

The war of independence in Italy which Piedmont, allied with Napoleon III., was fighting against Austria, prevented Count Cavour and the King from concluding any agreement with the African chief. France having known of the proposition made to Piedmont, tried to take advantage of it, and sent to Degiasmach Negussie, Count Russel, in order to open negotiations in her own favor. Such diplomacy was unsuccessful because of the energy of the British Consul at the Court of the Emperor of Abyssinia, who gave the alarm and had the French envoy taken prisoner at Hallay.

In Italy Africa was no more thought of until 1882, when the Bay of Assab was bought, which transaction aroused French feeling. When, later, Italy occupied Massowah, France endeavored to make it a European question, came forward as the champion of Turkish rights, and, basing her contentions on the treaty of Paris of 1856, tried to prove that Italy was threatening the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which Europe was bound to sustain and defend. However, this time also French diplomacy was unsuccessful, and Lord Granville treated with indifference such an attempt. Further opposition being useless, France did her best to make difficulties in his colony itself, so much so that her consul at Massowah had to be expelled, and later the French Lazaristes, it being proved that the latter were spies of the Abyssinians. It is charged that since that time the Abyssinians have, through France, been furnished with a large quantity of arms.

The Government, in carrying on the campaign in Abyssinia, has met with vigorous opposition from the members of the extreme left of the Chamber of Deputies. These members recently held a meeting, at which the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, owing to the flagrant and continued violations of the statutes, Italy has been drawn into a disastrous war, condemned from the outset by the conscience of the nation, and now carried on in contempt of Parliament, and to serve secret interests; and, whereas, the National representation alone has the right to decide and pronounce upon the necessities of the moment and the responsibilities of those who have brought the country into its present position; and, whereas, the Italian Parliament alone has the right and power to deliberate, the Deputies present denounce the squandering of National treasure, in view of the sad plight of the Colonies and the country, and demand the immediate summoning of the Chambers as a statutory right too long disregarded, which the Crown is called upon to respect."

FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY.

An Enthusiastic Meeting for Arbitration of All Disputes.

LONDON, March 3.—An Anglo-American demonstration in favor of arbitrating disputes between Great Britain and the United States was held at Queen's Hall in this city to-day. The Right Hon. Sir James Stansfeld, who was formerly President of the Local Government Board, presided.

There was a large attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The Chairman read a number of letters of sympathy from well-known men, including Mr. Gladstone, the Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Right Hon. James Byrce, M. P., the Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, and other prelates.

Mr. Gladstone, in his letter, alluded to his share in the Alabama arbitration, and said he regretted the continued growth of barbarous militarism, in which Great Britain had no small share of responsibility.

The Chairman said he believed that the Venezuelan question, which at first was fraught with danger would prove a blessing.

A motion was offered by the Right Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, sometime Postmaster General, that a memorial in favor of arbitration should be forwarded to President Cleveland, and carried with acclamations.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M. P., formerly President of the Board of Trade, then submitted a motion approving cooperation to secure the holding in Washington of a National arbitration conference. This motion was also adopted amid much enthusiasm.

ALLEGED URUAN DIPLOMACY.

Neither Venezuelan nor British Minister Has Heard of It.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—With reference to the report that the British Ambassador and the Venezuelan Minister at this capital have entered into direct negotiations for the settlement of the so-called Uruan incident, which was "learned" by The Chicago Associated Press, and telegraphed from Washington to-day to various papers, Sir Julian Pauncefote is authority for the statement that he has entered into no negotiations with Venezuela's representative on any subject, nor has he had any instructions regarding any Uruan incident.

Minister Andrade is also officially unaware of the existence of any so-called Uruan incident, and is at a loss to account for the invention thus set afloat. The whole thing has been a matter of newspaper discussion only, and has never been officially brought to the attention of either of the diplomats named.

CONDUCT OF THE AILSA'S CREW.

A Searching Inquiry Intimated in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, was asked in regard to the reports of misconduct on the part of the crew of the British steamer Ailsa after the collision between that vessel and the French steamer La Bourgogne in New-York Harbor last Saturday, resulting in the sinking of the British ship.

Mr. Ritchie said the Government had not as yet obtained the fullest possible information, to secure which a searching inquiry would be needed.

PRESIDENT FAURE AT CANNES.

Reviews the Yachts and Interviews Gladstone for Fifteen Minutes.

CANNES, March 3.—The Formidable, with President Faure on board, escorted by a large squadron of yachts, arrived here this morning.

The President held an international review of the yachts assembled to take part in the races in the Mediterranean. The town is filled with visitors.

President Faure had an interview with Mr. Gladstone this afternoon. The meeting lasted fifteen minutes.

Oxford Against Degrees to Women.

LONDON, March 3.—At a meeting of the Convocation of Oxford University, held today, the proposal to allow women to take a degree was rejected by a vote of 215 to 140.

Burning of the Rosehill Tannery.

LONDON, March 3.—The Rosehill Tannery, in Bolton, County of Lancaster, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at £150,000.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES

Continued from Page 1.

ances given to Minister Preston and stated absolutely that if any Commissioner should appear for the Confederacy the Spanish Government would not see them nor recognize them in any capacity; that Spain would have nothing to do with the rebel party in the United States in any sense.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

In the course of the conversation Mr. Calderon predicted that his Government soon would issue a proclamation of neutrality. This prediction was made good June 17, when there was issued over the sign manual of the Queen and the signature of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the decree of neutrality. This decree was as follows:

Considering the relations which exist between Spain and the United States of America, and the expediency of not changing the reciprocal relations of friendly understanding on account of the grave events which have happened in that republic, I have resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality in the struggle engaged in between all the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South, and in order to avoid the losses which our subjects might suffer both in shipping and commerce, both for want of definite rules to which their conduct might conform in accord with the views of my Council of Ministers, I decree as follows:

Article 1. It is forbidden in all the ports of the Spanish realm to arm, supply, and equip any privateer vessel, whatever may be the flag she carries.

Article 2—It is in like manner forbidden to owners, masters, or Captains of merchant vessels to accept letters of marque, or to contribute in any way to the arming or equipping of vessels of war or privateers.

Article 3—The entering and remaining for more than twenty-four hours in the ports of the realm is forbidden to vessels of war or privateers with prizes, unless in cases of necessity through stress of weather. When this latter happens the authorities will watch the vessel, and oblige her to go to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take any more supplies than for present necessity, but on no account either arms or munitions of war.

Article 4—Effects taken from the prizes shall not be sold in the ports of the realm. Transportation under the Spanish flag of all articles of commerce is granted, except when directed to blockaded ports. The carrying of war material, papers, or communications for the belligerents is forbidden. Trespassers shall be responsible for their acts, and shall have no right to the protection of any Government.

Article 6—All Spaniards are forbidden to enlist in the belligerent army or to engage themselves to serve or board vessels of war of privateers.

Article 7—My subjects should refrain from every act which, by violating the laws of the kingdom, may be considered contrary to neutrality.

Article 8—Transgressors of the above violations shall have no right to protection of my Government, shall suffer the consequences of the rules which the belligerents may prescribe, and shall be punished as provided by the laws of Spain.

Given at the palace on this 17th day of June, 1861. Signed by the royal hand.

SATURINO CALDERON COLLANTES,
Minister of State.

This Government Satisfied.

While this decree did recognize the existence of the Government of the Confederate States, it was so acceptable to this Government that Mr. Seward expressed his satisfaction with it to Carl Schurz, who had become the Minister to succeed Mr. Preston, and who arrived at his post in July. The fact that Mr. Schurz's first efforts, under directions, were devoted to preventing the recognition of the Confederacy, compels the conclusion that it was not assumed that there had been recognition. He reported, in October, conversations held with Mr. Calderon, in which he had directed attention to reports that Spain was about to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy and break up the blockade of Southern ports. Mr. Calderon then reassurred Mr. Schurz that there would be no recognition of the Confederacy as an independent nation. Spain, he said, did not think of recognition and interruption of the friendly relations which existed between the two countries.

The story of the course taken by Spain is read by some of those who have urged hasty and extreme action as illustrating the greater care and composure exhibited by Spain when there was opportunity to take advantage of preoccupation on our part. Spain then declared neutrality, and the correspondence makes it appear that the neutrality laws were regarded with care, although there were complaints at times of inefficiency in their execution by Spanish officers in Cuba.

Resolutions Shelved for a Time.

The fact that the Cuban resolutions adopted yesterday by the House have been referred by the Senate to its Committee on Foreign Relations, and that some time is likely to elapse before the subject again shall come before the Senate, is regarded with pleasure by all who are not animated by the jingo sentiment. There is a growing impression that both Houses have been precipitate in their treatment of the Cuban question, and several Senators who voted a few days ago for the resolutions which the House has set aside, now are asking themselves whether it would not be better to proceed slowly in view of the change in public sentiment, which has become so apparent since the first step was taken to aid the Cubans.

The report circulated at the Capitol last week that the President favored the Senate resolutions has been qualified to a great extent, and it is believed now that he would like to have the Cuban resolutions shelved. The few men in both houses who antagonized the resolutions feel very comfortable over the outlook. One of them said to-day that, in his opinion, the hour was not far distant when they would get full credit for the judgment they displayed in refusing to sanction a step which could result only in placing the Government of the United States in a false position before the world.

Gives the World a Bad Impression.

The resolutions, as already pointed out by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, are indefinite. Their only effect, in existing conditions, can be to give to the world at large a fresh impression that this Government is at odds with itself; for the President is not bound by them, and it is understood pretty well that for the present, at least, he will disregard them, no matter what disposition the Senate may make of the substitute resolutions.

There are some foolish intimations that the neglect of the President to adopt the temper of the Congress may be rebuked by action imperatively commanding him to intervene in the Cuban struggle. Before resolutions of this sort could be broached the members of both houses would have had plenty of time to consider and decide whether it is our business to concern ourselves so closely about the internal affairs of Spain, and whether sympathy with the Cubans imposes upon us so serious a duty as making war upon Spain to establish a government which Cuban love of freedom has not yet been strong enough to set in a way to command any considerable support or respect.

OFFERS OF AID MADE TO SPAIN.

Active Preparations for War and Calls for Colonial Reinforcements.

MADRID, March 3.—The Government has received a number of offers of pecuniary and other aid in the event of a war with the United States growing out of the attitude of the latter on the Cuban question.

The people appear to be determined to uphold the Government in its intention to keep Cuba a Spanish colony, no matter at what cost.

The Cabinet is greatly encouraged by the attitude of the Continental press, which, generally speaking, expresses much sympathy with Spain in her determination to resent what is termed Yankee aggression.

One important factor in the support accorded to the Government which is sedulously kept in the background is that Cuban debentures and other securities depending for their value upon the income derived from Cuba are held to a large amount by foreign capitalists. With a free Cuba these securities would be practically worthless, and this accounts in a very great measure for the attitude of many of the foreign newspapers, which speak not so much because they believe that the United States have any ulterior motive in recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, as because they are defending the financial interests of capitalists of their countries.

In Spain itself, however, the support of the Government is due to pure patriotism. Among the offers of assistance the Government has received is one from the Spanish Transatlantic Company, which has offered to place its entire fleet of steamships at the disposal of the Government, making no conditions whatever. The offer has been accepted, and eight of the steamers will be armed with from nine to twelve centimeter guns. Compressed sawdust will be used as protection for the guns. If events shall necessitate such action, these vessels will be used as cruisers and privateers. The Government has ordered that large quantities of coal be stored in Cuba for the use of the warships.

Military preparations are being hastily, but systematically made. Orders have been issued for the dispatch to Cuba of reinforcements from the Balearic, Canary, and Philippine Islands.

At the meeting of the Cabinet to be held to-morrow, Admiral Berenger, Minister of Marine, will ask for a credit to complete the armament of the warships Pelayo, Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Maria Teresa. The diplomats here had long interviews to-day with Señor Elduayen, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Three hundred students at the university attempted this morning to make a demonstration. A number of workingmen joined them. The rector of the university took prompt action to restore order, and caused the arrest of fifty of the more demonstrative of the crowd. They were soon liberated upon promising to behave themselves. The police arrested two of the workingmen. The day was otherwise peaceful. Many of the shops of the city on which there were American names, have taken the precaution to have them effaced, fearing that in the present unsettled state of the public temper the names would invite an attack.

The Catholic party, which was formerly the Carlist Party, but which is now independent, has adopted a resolution protesting against the attitude of the United States, and offering to support the Government with men and money. A report was current here to-day that Capt. Gen. Weyler had resigned his command in Cuba. The report was untrue.

At the Stock Exchange the decline in Government securities was continued, and was more pronounced than on any day since the receipt of the news of the action taken by the American Senate. Spanish Interior fell 160c., Exterior 130c., and Cuban debentures 770c. Bank of Spain shares declined 500c., and Rio Tinto shares 400c. There was some recovery in values after the close of the regular market.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH OPINIONS.

Transatlantic Journals Favor the Cause of Spain Against Congress.

LONDON, March 3.—The St. James's Gazette regards the language of the American House of Congress as more provocative than the disturbance in Barcelona. Spain is confronted with the declared hostility of the representative bodies of the American Nation, and will lose no time in replying thereto. Spain, The Gazette says, deserves the sympathy of Europe, and will doubtless get it. If war should result, the jingo politicians may be surprised, as nowhere outside the United States are the Americans likely to find any support for their unlimited policy of aggression.

The Westminster Gazette believes the resolution of the American House of Representatives goes further than that of the Senate, and is calculated to increase the excitement and indignation in Madrid and the other capitals of Europe. It will also have the probable effect of arraying the enlightened citizens of the United States against the jingoes. "How much further," The Gazette asks, "is the prostitution of the Democratic Government for electioneering purposes to be allowed to go? The mad action of the American Congress is steadily destroying not only respect for America abroad, but its influence in the conduct of foreign affairs."

The Globe regards the situation as very perilous. Spain, it says, having politely expressed her regret at the Barcelona demonstration, the American House of Representatives seized upon the opportunity to be characteristically offensive. The Globe compares the strength of the two powers to the advantage of Spain, and adds that there are other interests in Cuba besides the American, and perhaps other European powers would quietly look on while the United States developed the remarkable Monroe doctrine which forbids anybody to interfere with whatever the Eagle may have its eye on, while encouraging that officious bird to poke its beak into everybody else's affairs.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Cleveland should not pass over the action of Congress, especially if he is backed by popular opinion. The recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba need not be precipitate, and nobody is anxious to back Spain through thick and thin."

PARIS, March 3.—Le Figaro, in its comments upon the situation as between Spain and the United States, says that, although President Cleveland is not the man to recoil from a conflict with Spain should his electoral interests require such a step, he will nevertheless resist the excitement which Congress has stirred up. American statesmen, Le Figaro says, would do well not to exasperate Europe with the Monroe doctrine. It is certain that Spain will not give way, and it is difficult to see the benefit that the United States would derive from a war.

Le Matin says the United States Senate has aroused the legitimate indignation of Spain, but expresses hope that the Spaniards will not compromise their just cause by useless provocations. Their noble solicitude for their national honor ought not to impel them to extreme decisions whereby their interests would suffer. The Americans are accustomed to these superb declarations, but they often have no effect, as in the case of Venezuela.

L' Estafette trusts that President Cleveland will reflect before he proclaims the independence of Cuba. Spain, the paper says, will not allow herself to be intimidated by the arrogance of the American Senate.

Le Soleil says the Spaniards did not tremble before Bismarck and they will not tremble before the Americans.

RAMON O. WILLIAMS RESIGNS.

His Reason a Secret Carefully Guarded at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The report that Ramon O. Williams had tendered his resignation as United States Consul General at Havana cannot be confirmed officially, but it is understood on excellent authority that it is true, and that the letter of resignation was delivered at the State Department within the past three days.

The desire of Mr. Williams to withdraw from the Consular Service at this critical aspect of the relations of Spain and the United States is somewhat surprising, particularly as he returned to Cuba not many months ago with the understanding, as it was supposed here, that he would remain until the insurrection reached some definite settlement.

It was understood at that time that Consul General Williams had become persona non grata to the Spanish authorities in Cuba for the reason that through a West Indian express agency in Brooklyn with which his brother was connected an alleged underhand method of communication had been opened with the insurgents. It was also said, that while this was put forward unofficially as a reason for Mr. Williams's desired retirement, another very potent factor in his unpopularity was his insistence upon the rights of American citizens to fair trial and treatment in Cuba.

On this latter question as to the right of the United States Consul General to act in a quasi diplomatic capacity and present remonstrances to the Captain General of Cuba, when the liberties of American citizens were involved, some very pointed correspondence took place between Secretary Olney and the Spanish Minister in Washington.

In a letter dated Sept. 26, 1895, and laid before Congress by the President on Feb. 11 last, Secretary Olney distinctly asserted the right of the Consul General to make representations where the rights of his countrymen were involved, "simply as the local depositary and delegate of the sovereign power for the purposes and to extent of the usages fixed by treaty," and he said to the Spanish Minister, "I address this note to you in the expectation that the direct relations known to exist between yourself and the superior authority in Cuba will enable you to set the Governor General right upon this important point."

The Governor General was set right, and Consul General Williams, who awaited a decision on this matter at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., returned to his post of duty with a distinct recognition of his powers of remonstrance in the name of the United States.

Mr. Williams came to Washington in response to a request, and at the solicitation, it is understood, of the President and the Secretary of State decided to return to his post. Mr. Williams has been in continuous service in a Consular capacity at Havana since 1874. He speaks Spanish fluently and has discharged the duties of his position with marked ability, though alternately charged with favoring first one side and then the other in the insurrectionary troubles on the island. The precise reason for his resignation at this time is a secret carefully guarded at the State Department.

Spain's Guarantees for a Loan.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Minister of France reports an increase in the monthly revenue and says that if the Government should require a loan he will offer the tobacco monopoly and the Almaden quicksilver mines as guarantees, both of these securities becoming renewable within three years."

TAMMANY MAN ELECTED

Mr. Goodman Chosen for Assembly from Seventeenth District.

REPUBLICANS WERE BADLY DEFEATED

Mr. Platt Can Find No Approval for Raines Bill and Other Measures in the Result.

In the special election for an Assemblyman held in the Seventeenth Assembly District yesterday Francis J. Goodman, the Tammany Democratic candidate, defeated Lewis J. Cook, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of 1,063, or by almost two to one. The vote cast for Goodman was 2,170, and the vote for Mr. Cook was 1,107.

The Republicans had made a very hard fight in the district. Several of their best talkers, including Abraham Gruber, Mr. Platt's trusty lieutenant, stumped the district. Mr. Gruber said on Monday night that Mr. Cook stood a very good chance of winning. On the other hand there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Tammany men over the nomination of Mr. Goodman, who does not live in the district. Several Tammany men were saying on Monday there was so much dissatisfaction that Mr. Goodwin might have a very tight squeeze of it.

The Seventeenth is normally a Democratic district, safely and surely. But it was in part of the territory that a great portion of the Democratic slump took place in 1894, at the special Congressional election. This slump resulted in the election of Lemuel Ely Quigg to Congress over Col. William L. Brown. So it was interesting territory, and the result of yesterday's election was closely watched by the politicians of both parties.

The Republicans of the machine type were particularly anxious just at this time to pull down the normal Democratic plurality so that they could say that such legislation as the Raines bill was not injuring the Republican Party. They expected to do this through the dissensions in the Tammany ranks, but the Democratic plurality stood as solid as a stone wall, despite the dissensions and the hard work of the Republicans. Mr. Platt can see no commendation of the Raines bill scheme in this election. He and his friends cannot figure out much from it to indicate a Republican drift.

The vote was light, as it always is in special elections in this city. For the Democratic and Republican candidates yesterday a total of 3,277 votes were polled, and Mr. Goodman's majority, as already stated, was 1,063. At the election of last November, Patrick J. Kerrigan, whose recent death made yesterday's election necessary, was the Tammany candidate, and Howard Wilson was the Republican candidate. Their combined vote was 5,706. Of this Mr. Kerrigan got 3,729 and Mr. Wilson 1,977, Mr. Kerrigan's majority being 1,752.

So it would appear that at yesterday's election, Mr. Goodman, Democrat, got about 66 1-3 per cent. of the vote cast for the Democratic and Republican candidates. At the November election, Mr. Kerrigan's (Dem.) percentage of the vote cast for the Republican and Democratic candidates was about 65 1-3.

It would appear, therefore, that there was a slight Democratic gain, although there were hundreds of dissatisfied Tammany men, while the Republicans were united solidly. Of course there was a big stay-at-home vote, but the largest percentage of this was Democratic. There was also an opposition Democratic candidate in the field in the person of Joseph E. McMahon, the State Democracy's candidate. He, however, got but 68 votes. When he ran last November he got 220 votes. There is evidently a falling off among the State Democrats of this district.

The total number of votes cast yesterday was 3,483, and they were divided as follows:

Goodman, Tammany Democrat	2,170
Cook, Republican	1,107
McMahon, State Democrat	68
Copp, Socialistic Labor	116
Wetherby, Prohibition	22

Tammany carried all but two of the thirty-four election districts in the Assembly district. The two carried by the Republicans were the Twenty-sixth District, in which they had 7 plurality, and the Thirty-first, where they had 2 plurality.

The election was quiet and the day passed without notable incident. Ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, the Tammany leader of the district, expressed great gratification at the result last night. Two policemen were on duty at each polling place during the day.

Francis J. Goodman, the newly elected Assemblyman, is about forty years old. He is a metal dealer at 415 West Forty-ninth Street.

ROBBED NEAR POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Highwaymen Pounce upon an Old Peddler in Mulberry Street.

Isaac Ahahams, a peddler of 78 Hester Street, returning from a long tramp about the city last evening, trudged Mulberry Street. He had just passed the green lamps which mark the entrance to Police Headquarters when two rough-looking men, who had been lurking in the shadows of the buildings opposite, crossed the street and pounced upon him. One knocked him down and kicked him, while the other grabbed the case containing his wares. The robbers ran down Houston Street.

In answer to Ahahams's screams of "Police!" a dozen citizens from a neighboring saloon gave chase. At Crosby Street the thieves parted company, the man carrying the stolen box throwing it into the gutter. Both were lost in the maze of dark and narrow streets.

AMERICANS TO SUPPLY ENGLAND'S NAVY

United States Meat to Furnish Britons with Fighting Strength.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 3.—The British naval authorities, according to a statement made here to-day, have contracted with Armour & Co. of Chicago for two years' meat supply for the British North American squadron.

The success of Armour & Co. in getting this contract, it is said, makes them the supply house for the entire British navy, so far as preserved meats are concerned.

The firm was required to give a guarantee that the meats supplied would be good for use for three years, and it is understood the British Naval Department has commenced to lay in a stock of these goods sufficient to last the entire navy for that length of time.

Honor for Patriotic Societies.

Gen. Earle's plan for the consolidation of all patriotic and historical societies under one roof will be discussed at a meeting to be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Hotel Normandie. Every one interested in the matter is invited to attend.

The objects in such a movement are to commemorate and perpetuate all historical events, covering a period of more than two centuries, and to secure a historical museum where persons or organizations may deposit with perfect safety, either permanently or as temporary loans, their valuable relics of Revolutionary of Colonial times.

It has been suggested that the upper floor of a building that will be erected by the New-York Historical Society in Central Park West at Seventy-sixth Street, be secured for the purpose, or that a new fireproof building be erected.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—11:30 P. M.—316 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Herman Heyman; damage, $100.

—12:35 A. M.—5 Chrystie Street; Charles Samuels; damage trifling.

—3:25 A. M.—1,759 Lexington Avenue; Dietrich Tongee; damage, $500.

4:25 A. M.—148 East Fourth Street; John Caldwell; damage, $500.

—7:30 A. M.—248 West Twenty-first Street; Joseph Murrat; damage, $500.

—6:10 P. M.—231 West Sixty-second Street; John McCabe; damage, $5.

—8:50 P. M.—948 Second Avenue; John Kauffmann; damage trifling.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—William H. Weisiger, who for many years had been connected with the clothing business in this city and was subsequently in the same line as traveler for another firm, committed suicide this afternoon in his home here by shooting himself through the head.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 3.—Ex-United States Senator Patrick Walsh has been invited to address the South Carolina Legislature in Columbia on the scope and character of the Southern Cotton States Exposition.

WOULD ABOLISH CHILDREN'S DAY.

Commissioner Gates of Brooklyn Overwhelmingly Defeated by the Members of the School Board.

An attack was made upon the ancient Brooklyn institution of Anniversary Day in the Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday afternoon, the contention being that it tended to excite religious jealousy and prejudice, and was unjust to those who do not participate in the festivities of the occasion, and was abused by politicians, who took advantage of the day to gain political popularity.

The Commissioner who had the temerity to question the usefulness of Anniversary Day was Nelson J. Gates, Chairman of the Girls' High School Committee. Mr. Gates surprised his colleagues in theboard by his attack, which was entirely unexpected. He introduced the subject with a resolution providing that the public schools should remain open on the day known as Anniversary, or Children's, Day, and he supported it in a speech.

Mr. Gates said there was no excuse for closing the schools on Anniversary Day, because many thousands of public school children did not participate in the celebration. Only Protestants observed the day, and yet Roman Catholic children were obliged to lose a day's teaching, because their Protestant classmates wanted to parade. As the parents of the Roman Catholic children paid their share of the taxes, it was not right that they should have to pay for a holiday in which they had no interest.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Gates, "the school children lose three days every year on account of Anniversary Day. The first Anniversary Day is observed in the Western District, the second in the Eastern District, and the third in that section of the city known as Greenpoint. Many teachers, whose schools are in the Western District, live in the Eastern District, and vice versa, and it is only natural that they should want to have the three holidays, in order that they may compare the three parades, and their classes are neglected."

Another abuse of the day, Mr. Gates urged, was the practice of ambitious politicians exhibiting themselves in public, and making speeches, in order to make a little cheap capital by doing it. He said that Presidents, ex-Presidents, Governors, Senators, and Mayors regarded the day as an opportunity not to be missed, and they go to Brooklyn and inflict long speeches upon infants of tender years, in order to impress the children's parents with an idea of their own sagacity and statesmanship and sweetness of disposition. Mr. Gates considered the last the most flagrant abuse of all, and he was against its continuance.

Mr. Gates suggested that if anniversary day was to be retained in the calendar as a holiday, it should be fixed for a Saturday, when it would not be necessary to close the schools, and he would have all three parades on the same day.

Mr. Gates's views were not shared by other members of the board. Charles E. Teale, President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, who is a leading member of the board, was particularly severe in his opposition to them. He became sarcastic, and said it would be well to hear what the heathen had to say about anniversary day. Commissioner Perry said Mr. Gates's objections might apply to Good Friday, and Commissioner Hooper said he would be sorry to have anniversary day abolished or the childrens' pleasure on that holiday curtailed.

Commissioner Gates wanted his resolution referred to the Committee on Rules, but his motion was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Judge Clifford S. Sims.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Judge Clifford Stanley Sims was stricken with paralysis yesterday morning and died at 3:40 o'clock in the afternoon. He was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1839. He was admitted to practice law there in 1860; in Tennessee in 1866, in Arkansas in 1868, and in New-Jersey in 1894.

He served in the United States Navy from 1862 to 1864. He was a member of the Arkansas Legislature in 1868-69. Since 1883 he had been President of the New-Jersey Society of the Cincinnati. He was appointed a Judge in the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1894, and he had four more years to serve.

George B. Brown.

George B. Brown, member of the old dry goods firm of George B. Brown & Son, of Sag Harbor, L. I., died suddenly last evening, at his home. He was over eighty-five years old. He was at his place of business yesterday, and in his usual good health. Heart disease was the cause of leath.

Mr. Brown went to Sag Harbor when a boy, and soon made a fortune. He was a prominent Methodist and Prohibitionist. He leaves a wife and three children.

Obituary Notes.

—Charles Smith, a retired business man, living at 9 East Forty-sixth Street, died suddenly yesterday at his home from heart disease. He had been asleep and woke up complaining of dizziness. Dr. Irving Townsend of 56 West Forty-sixth Street was summoned, but Mr. Smith died before his arrival.

—The Rev. William Tatlock, D. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Stamford, Conn., died Monday of heart disease. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1833. He was graduated from Williams College in 1857.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Theodore M. Davis of Newport.

—EVERETT—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

—GILSEY—Alexander R. Shepherd of Washington.

—BUCKINGHAM—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore.

—FIFT

CATS NOW HAVE THEIR DAY

Society Visits the Tabbies at Madison Square Garden.

INTERESTING SHOW OF FELINES

A Happy Family That Visitors Cannot Leave—Marvels in the Way of Neck Decoration.

Madison Square Garden is a bit too big for the Cat Show. So it has been cut down to accommodate itself to the size of the exhibition. A big curtain has been hung across the middle of the floor, a stage has been erected there, and on it are seated the musicians of D'Aquin's orchestra, which furnishes music both afternoon and evening.

The first of the Cat Shows was held a year ago, and Mr. James T. Hyde, the projector of the affair, was so much encouraged by the interest then taken that he was induced to go into the thing even more extensively this year. So he took the entire Garden, so as to have room enough. He finds himself with plenty of room, but is short on cats. The Concert Hall would have been large enough for the purposes of the show, as it turned out, but the present arrangement is far more pleasant for visitors, as they have ample room in which to move about to see the cats and to be seen.

The cages in which the cats are shown are large and roomy arrangements, more roomy than those in use at the dog show.

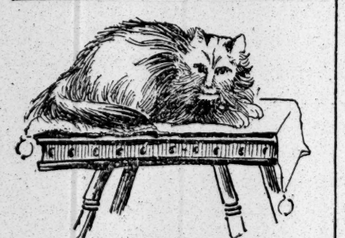
Grover Cleveland,
Weight, 25 Pounds.

The animals are benched after the fashion of the animals at that exhibition. In the centre of the rows of benches is a raised platform, on which are given exhibitions by a troupe of trained cats under the management of Mme. Elvira Sansoni, a show that is very clever and a source of much delight to the children and to people who are specially interested in tabbies and their development and education.

About the stage are gathered some 200 cats of all shapes and colors and sizes, from the mammoth "Dick," owned by Mrs. H. Burnett of 359 East Sixty-eighth Street, down to litters of kittens that are but a few days old, and which have not yet got their eyes open. Mrs. Draper's Beate and Torti, both tortoiseshell and white animals of the short-hair variety, each have litters of five little ones, that are too small and too young to do anything but lie snug up to their mother and work the free lunch counter that they find so ready at hand. Then there is a solid black cat, with a litter of four kittens, that are fully as black as is their female parent. These little ones are a source of endless delight to the children and ladies, who were the principal patrons of the show yesterday.

"Tom's Happy Family" divided the honors with the litters in the way of special attractions for the visitors. The family is much like the "happy families" that were a feature of the old Barnum Museum, when that institution was located at the corner of Ann Streeet and Broadway, in the days "before the war." Tom is a huge tiger-marked cat, one of the largest and laziest in the show, and he contentedly occupies one corner of a large wire cage, allowing four Guinea pigs, three white rats, and three other rats, with mottled coats, to find on his back a safe resting place, and a warm and comfortable bed. There is absolutely no fear shown by either the Guinea pigs or the rats of their huge companion. The lot seeming to be on the most friendly terms not only among themselves, but with a party of feathered occupants of the cage, which include two turtle doves, two parokeets, two love birds, a couple of Java sparrows, and three or four other birds of the varieties usually seen in aviaries. Fear seems to have been trained out of these natural born enemies, and they mingle in a social way that is a surprise and source of constant annoyance, apparently, to many of the visitors.

Turn about the Garden as one will, the visitor is sure to drift back to the cage with the happy family. The visitor does not say why he comes back so frequently, but the careful observer will notice that



Coosey,
Angora Cat.

the curious watcher will carefully count all the occupants of the cage over and over again. When he finds that the census is all right, he or she turns away with a look of disappointment. It is plainly to be seen that there is an expectation that at some time during the show the cat will assert itself and its nature and make a meal off some one of the strange occupants of his cage. Up to a late hour last evening no one of the inmates had been eaten by any of the others. How soon the catastrophe will take place the management will not announce. There are a number of people who believe that carnage is bound to occur in that cage before the week is out. The way in which they glue themselves to the floor about the cage is proof that when it does occur they wish to be there to see the fur and the feathers fly.

Recent storms account for the non-arrival of some of the cats that had been entered for the show, and to give them a chance to compete for the prizes for which they had been entered as competitors, the judging was not begun yesterday. Miss E. N. Hurlburt, who is to act as one of the judges, was also detained, so the work of awarding the prizes will not be begun until this morning. Meantime the cats are being groomed and fed until they threaten to assume a degree of sleekness that, in an athlete, would be called "trained too fine." But the cats seem to like all the attention they receive, and only occasionally does the frightful wail of a tabby tell that he is getting altogether too much attention from humanity, and announce that he would like to strike up a flirtation with some of the cats he sees across the aisle from his cage.

The Garden is profusely draped with red and white, the official colors of the association, and some of the cages are also decorated by the fair owners of the occupants. The most pretentious cage in this direction is one occupied by a rather commonplace sort of appearing cat, a buff smooth-coated cat called Jim, and owned by Miss Mary Cecelia Ryan of Elizabeth, N. J., who has a half-dozen cats in the Garden. Miss Ryan has decorated Jim's cage with a festoon of flowers and greenery in which La France roses and huge sprays of mignonette play the principal parts. There are three or four other cages that have floral decorations, but none of them are so pretentious as is the cage occupied by Jim.

A huge cat is christened Grover Cleveland, and owned by Miss Rosa Beckett of 214 West Forty-second Street. He wears an enormous ornament made of six strands of imitation pearls, as large as small peas, which is banded at intervals with Rhinestones of even larger size than the pearls, that glitter and glisten in the electric lights much as real gems of the same sort.

Mrs. A. J. Wheeler of 36 West Twenty-seventh Street has a couple of pets in Mack Wheeler and Murphy Wheeler, that are loaded with marvels in the way of neck decoration. About the neck of each of these are placed huge Elizabethan ruffs of two shades of pale yellow silk, which matches the color of the eye-balls of the cats. As a supplement to this huge ruff, there is another of white ribbon, with a huge bow, the whole making a decoration that is, to say the least, unique. Both cats are black as night, and the decoration so overpowers the felines that they stick pretty closely to the baskets that are placed in their cages, as lounging places. No one but their mistress seems able to get them to leave the baskets and display the huge ruffs over which so much of time and care has been apparently expended.

A cat which has a peculiar claim for distinction is one that has, according to the announcement on his cage, "twenty-six

Tootsie,
A Maltese.

nails." He is a freak in that he has seven claws on each of his fore feet and six on each of his hind feet. This is two claws better than any cat on record, and seems to be his only claim for one of the very many prizes that are offered for distribution during the week.

The show will open every morning during the week at 10 o'clock, and will remain open until 10:30 o'clock in the evening. There will be music daily, and the performances by the troups of trained cats both afternoon and evening. While the show is smaller numerically than the managers had expected, it is nevertheless a very interesting and instructive one, and is well worth looking over to see what the world is doing in the way of cats, tailless and otherwise.

HIGH-STEPPERS SELL WELL.

Good Prices Secured for Tichenor & Co. Horses at the Grand Sale.

The lesson that to get good prices for horseflesh in this city the animals must have something more than breeding to show, was taught again yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the second day of W. D. Grand's sale, at the American Horse Exchange, and a rare lot of high-steppers and cobs were intrusted to him by the Chicago dealers, M. H. Tichenor & Co.. As a result of their careful selection the Western firm realized the handsome total of $15,855 for the fifty-three head they offered, making a rate within a few cents of $300 each.

The bidding was spirited from the start, and not till nearly fifty had been disposed of did the market lose its strength. There were a half-dozen mediocre animals at the last that were not able to get above $100.

Kinsley Magoun was one of the liberal investors, starting with the first number on the catalogue, the chestnut mare Athena, for whom he paid $500. Soon after a clever-going pair of geldings, also chestnuts, caught the fancy of the young fancier from Westbury, and it cost him an even $1,000 to indulge it. Neither of these were top figures, however, for the crack pair, Diamond and Merry Legs, had gone up to $1,900 shortly after Mr. Magoun had made his first purchase. These typical Morgans made a superb appearance in the small ring and on the street. Two Boston critics, John Shepard and Charles Sinclair, were both after these speedy weight pullers, but R. Hoagland of Brooklyn would not resign his claim, and finally carried off the prize. Mr. Hoagland is an extensive exhibitor at the horse show in his city every Spring, but hitherto has not landed many ribbons. He will be in the swim more than ever with this uncommonly choice pair of bold, pure-gaited knee actors.

Not to be outdone by the other fancier from Long Island, Mr. Magoun had another inning toward the close of the sale that made him easily the best customer of the afternoon. His opportunity came when the stout little cob, Wonder, a rich dark bay in color, with an unusual amount of substance and action, made his appearance. Thomas Maitland of Rye and D. Taylor were also after this chap, described as "a rare old-fashioned cob," and between them they ran his price up till Mr. Magoun said $1,100. That left him master of the situation, and Wonder goes to join the other fine stock which is to be found at Oasis, the Magoun place on Long Island.

Besides those already mentioned as buyers or bidders, there were present Louis Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Kearney, Gen. J. T. Torrance, J. S. Hadden, Ellerton Pratt, Herman Oelrichs, John H. Shults, Jr., and Prescott Lawrence. Among those from out of town were Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia and a Boston delegation, including J. H. Bradford, Francis Peabody, C. H. Baker, and C. Bement.

The evening was taken up with an exhibition of the consignment from the Arnheim Live Stock Exchange, Pittsburg. This numbers thirty-six, and has been carefully chosen to conform to the high standard now required for the metropolitan market. Like the clever steppers which the Messrs. Tichenor brought here, most of those from Pittsburg are of trotting blood.

Following is a summary of the sales that realized $150 and over:

CONSIGNED BY M. H. TICHENOR & CO., CHICAGO.

Athena, ch. m., 1889, 15.3 hands, by Hallstorm; Kinsley Magoun, Westbury, L. I.	$500
Hellespont, br. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, by son of Thorndale; John Arthur, New-York City	240
Dardanelles, br. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, by son of Thorndale; John Shepard, Jr., Providence	385
Santiago and Cuban, brown geldings, (French coachers,) 16 hands; H. Ryan, New-York City	450
Diamond, br. g., 1891, 16 hands, and Merry Legs, br. g., 1890, 16 hands, both by King Herod; R. Hoagland, Brooklyn	1,900
Gratton, br. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, and Guide, br. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; H. C. Percival, New-York City	560
Sunrise, ch. g., 1890, 15.1 hands, and Sunshine, ch. g., 1889, 15.1 hands, breeding not given; William Post, New-York City	725
Rufus, ch. g., 1890, 15.2½ hands, and Ruby, ch. g., 1890, 15.2½ hands, breeding not given; Kinsley Magoun	1,000
The Swell, br. g., 1891, 15.1½ hands, and Grandee, br. g., 1890, 15.1¼ hands, breeding not given; J. Seach, New-York City	900
Orlando, b. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, by General Taylor; E. R. Parmer, New-York City	310
Kingdom, ch. g., 1891, 16.1 hands, and Crescent, ch. g., 1890, 16.1 hands, both by Motor, son of Onward; H. Benjamin, New-York City	400
Pilot, ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, and Pioneer, ch. g., 1890, 15.2 hands, breeding not given; Winthrop Burr, New-York City	510
Huron, ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, breeding not given; J. D. Baxter, New-York City	240
Peerless, b. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, and Agate, b. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, both by Rocket; John Arthur	660
Godolphin, b. g., 1891, 15.2½ hands, and Mecca, b. g., 1890, 15.2½ hands, breeding not given; H. Smalley, New-York City	400
Fortune, ch. g., 15.2 hands, and Success, ch. g., 15.2 hands, age and breeding not given; H. Ramsdell, New-York City	450
Motion, r. g., 15.2 hands, age and breeding not given; John Arthur	425
Gomez, b. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, and Maceo, b. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; J. A. Deering, New-York City	560
Alphonso, b. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, and Freedom, 1891, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; H. B. Claflin, New-York City	585
Hobart, b. g., 1891, 15.2½ hands, and Madrid, b. g., 1890, 15.2½ hands; James Girdwood, New-York City	500
Primrose, b. g., 1890, 16 hands, and The Don, b. g., 1890, 16 hands, breeding not given; H. C. Chinn, New-York City	300
Sterling, ch. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, and Spartan, b. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; F. Boos & Brother, New-York City	300
Albano, br. g., 1890, 16 hands, and Saxony, br. g., 1890, 16 hands, breeding not given; G. W. Wilson, New-York City	675
Sheriff, b. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; J. Woden, New-York City	250
Seal, ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, and Selim, ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, both by Brilliant, dams by McCracken's Goldust; Cornelius Doremus, New-York City	350
Albatross, g. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, by Billy Green, son of Green's Bashaw; J. Seach	250
Red Cloud, ch. g., 1890, 15 hands, breeding not given; Dr. P. Fields, New-York City	230
Wonder, b. g., 1891, 14.2 hands, by Pedro, son of Robert McGregor; Kinsley Magoun	1,100
Lady Cozzens, b. m., 1890, 15.1½ hands, breeding not given; H. Ramsdell	225
Fuss, b. g., 14.3 hands, and Feathers, b. m., 14.3 hands, age and breeding not given; J. E. Ward, New-York City	190
Total for fifty-three head	$15,855
Average per head	299

Washington Handicap Weights.

The following are the weights for the Washington Handicap, of $1,200, at a mile and a sixteenth, to be run at the Bennings Race Course, at Washington, on Saturday, May 2:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Henry of Navarre	133	Augusta Belle	102
Dorian	124	Patrol	100
Buckrene	112	Willful Hinda	100
Owlet	109	Sir Dixon, Jr.	99
Doggett	107	Roundsman	97
Factotum	104	Capt. T.	97
Tinge	104	Kallirhoe	93
Ina	103	War Bonnet	90
Paladin	102		

LADIES' DAY AT NEW MANHATTAN.

Athletic and Swimming Contests—Mr. Genslinger Resigns.

It was Ladies' Day at the New Manhattan yesterday afternoon, and the members of the "cherry diamond" and their fair friends gathered in crowds to witness an athletic programme arranged for their amusement. When the first event was called about 1,000 had gathered in the clubhouse. The athletic events confined to the boys of the different preparatory schools opened the show, and Berkeley School won the majority of points.

The fact that Mr. Genslinger had ceased to be manager caused a good deal of comment among visiting clubmen. A prominent member told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the real reason of Genslinger's withdrawal was that he wanted to run too many boxing shows, and vaudeville entertainments. This did not suit the majority of the members, who intend to cater principally to athletics.

The summary of the events yesterday is:

25-Yard Dash, Handicap.—J. B. Wolf, Drisler School, (2 feet,) first; J. L. Hurbut, (4 feet,) Berkeley School, second; J. D. Lefferts, (3 feet,) Berkeley, third.

30-Yard Hurdle Race, Scratch.—Won by A. Beers, De La Salle; D. G. Harris, Cutler, second; C. A. O'Rourk, Trinity, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—J. C. Punderford, Drisler, (3 inches,) and S. Thomas, Berkeley, (3 inches,) tied with a jump of 5 feet 3 inches. Punderford won on the toss. T. Pell, Berkeley, (scratch,) third, with an actual jump of 5 feet 4 inches.

Counting 5 points for first, 3 for second, and 1 for third, the result is as follows:

Berkeley	19
Drisler	17
De La Salle	6

The day's entertainment concluded in the natatorium, where the following aquatic events were decided:

200-Yard Swimming Race, Handicap.—F. F. Dickey, New-York A. C., (scratch,) first; M. Lane Dickson, Newark, (0.28,) second. Time—2:55 4-5. Second Heat—E. S. Goldstein, Columbia, (0.20,) first; S. Wright, New-York City,(0.22,) second. Time—3:30 3-5.

Final Heat—Dickey, first; Dickson, second, and Goldstein, third. Time—2:53.

Diving For Distance.—Dr. Adams, New-Manhattan A. C., first, distance, 115 feet; Normandie Murray, N. Y. A. C., second, 100 feet; J. E. Gilmore, Newark, third, 50 feet.

100-Foot Swimming Race, Confined.—H. A. King, first; Dr. Adams, second. Time—26 1-5 seconds.

The official score for the all-around aquatic competition is as follows:

Name.	Points.
H. A. King	25
Dr. Adams	18
W. H. Grace	13
A. Withers	3

CANADIANS ARE SATISFIED.

The Yacht Vincidor to be Built to Race on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Secretary Andrews of the Lincoln Park Yacht Club yesterday sent the following reply to a recent letter from the Secretary of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club:

CHICAGO, March 2, 1896.

Aemilius Jarvis, Esq., Chairman Regatta Committee, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto.

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your letter of Feb. 28, and have carefully noted the restatement of conditions therein. Your understanding of the modifications set forth in Mr. Warner's letter of the 24th is, we find, correct in every particular. In compliance with your suggestion, our committee will proceed to draft additional conditions, which will be forwarded for your consideration at an early date.

In the meantime we consider our challenge as accepted, and shall proceed with work on Vincidor, which had been partially suspended, pending final action by your club. We note that you have appointed a committee of three, while our original letter calls for but two. We will, if you desire, increase ours to three, and then have the joint committee choose a seventh. Will gladly leave the matter to the pleasure of your club.

Yours truly, C. O. ANDREWS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA YACHTSMEN MEET.

J. F. Hitchcock Re-elected Commodore for the Coming Season.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Columbia Yacht Club was held last night at the Hotel Pomeroy, Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard. Commodore J. F. Hitchcock presided. The attendance was exceptionally large. The reports of the various committees showed the club to be in a very prosperous condition. That of the Treasurer was especially gratifying, as it showed the financial condition of the club to be better than at any time since its inception.

Alderman Olcott of the Boathouse Committee reported that, inasmuch as the water front at Eighty-sixth Street had passed from the jurisdiction of the Dock Department to that of the Department of Public Parks, new arrangements had to be made regarding a lease. He said that the Park Department wanted to increase their rent from $150 a month to $300 a month, but he was assured by the members of the Park Board that they would be permitted to remain at the old terms.

The following officers were elected: Commodore—J. F. Hitchcock, sloop Cygnet; Vice Commodore—James L. Hiller, sloop Ramona; Rear Commodore—T. S. Coale, naphtha Banshee; Secretary—George Parkhill; Treasurer—Joseph A. Weaver; Fleet Surgeon—D. D. Stevens, M. D.; Measurer—A. Vogel; Trustees—George R. Bidwell, E. G. Hoffman, and W. F. Gorham.

Josephine to be Launched To-day.

The steam yacht Josephine, which has been built by Lewis Nixon for A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, will be launched from the Crescent shipyards at Elizabethport, at noon to-day.

NEW-YORKS GO SOUTH.

The Baseball Team Will Begin Practice Monday.

The new Clyde Line steamship Comanche, which sailed yesterday at 3 o'clock for Jacksonville, took away the members of the New-York baseball team. Long before the hour of sailing the decks of the vessel were crowded with sturdy-limbed ball tossers and enthusiasts of the game. Carriages and wagons trundled up to the pier during the early afternoon and deposited stacks of bats, trunks, catchers' masks, and other paraphernalia of the game. Those who sailed were Capt. "Kid" Gleason, Fred Pfeffer, W. H. Clark, C. B. Milligan, "Dad" Clarke, Mike Tiernan, A. W. Stanhope, D. W. Zearfuss, J. H. Seymour, O. C. Fister, F. Connaughton, L. Batten, H. H. Davis, L. S. German, E. Kazey, C. A. Farrell, "Jim" Stafford, C. H. Cavelle, and F. A. Wilson.

None of these brawny fellows went up the gangplank of the Comanche without the appearance of decided misgivings in his face. The East River was full of white caps, and the wind was nearly blowing the men off the gangplank, and each one confessed that the voyage to Jacksonville meant in such a blow.

President Freedman did not go. He will leave by train to-day. Trainer John Davis and Business Manager Fred Knowles of the Jersey City team sailed with the New-Yorkers. Van Haltren, "Shorty" Fuller, Meakim, Bowen, and Flynn will go to Jacksonville by rail. The party expect to reach their destination in the land of alligators on Friday before noon, as the Comanche is a fast boat. The trip south includes a stop of several hours at Charleston. When they reach Jacksonville the team will put up at the Roseland Hotel, which overlooks the St. John River.

On their arrival the men will be divided into two teams, and will play regular games. They will begin on Monday next. Manager Irwin has mapped out a schedule for them that should be able to keep them in good trim.

John B. Day's New Position.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—John B. Day, ex-President of the New-York Base Ball Club has accepted an offer tendered him by President N. E. Young of the National League to look after the interests of the minor leagues that come under the National agreement, his position being styled agent of the National Board. A good salary goes with the position, together with expenses incurred in traveling. Mr. Day's duties will be to see that the benefits from protection under the National agreement will be strictly understood by all minor leagues, and he will endeavor to ally them with the big League. He will also assist the National Board in classifying the minor leagues according to population.

Roseville A. C. Election.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—The Roseville Athletic Club held its annual meeting and election of officers last night at the clubhouse. The following were elected to serve for one year: President—John D. Mills; Vice President—William T. Corrigan; Recording Secretary—M. B. Tompkins; Financial Secretary—J. G. Trusdell; Treasurer—John Haddow; Captain—W. J. Linahan; First Lieutenant—Thomas James. John K. Gore and J. W. Pierson were elected members of the Board of Directors, to serve for three years. The Athletic Committee for this year is made up of E. W. Pierson, F. McNeille, and H. W. Rhodes, and the Cycling Committee is composed of J. W. Dickinson, J. H. Ogden, and A. J. Eno. The Treasurer's report for the past year placed the receipts at $5,556.17, of which nearly all has been paid for improvements upon the clubhouse and grounds. The annual report of the President showed that one year ago there were 136 members, and now there are 214 in good standing, an increase of 78.

Haslin Wins at Hand Tennis.

The continuation of the hand tennis tournament at the New-York Athletic Club attracted a good-sized crowd to the gymnasium yesterday afternoon. Delegates from the Late and Early Club, the Locusts, and Huckleberry Indians were among the spectators. Mr. Haslin is the scratch man, and, although Mr. French, his opponent, received a liberal handicap, the scratch man won easily.

Score by games:

FIRST GAME.

J. H. Haslin, (scratch).....2 2 12 5 4—25
D. B. French, (16).....2 0 2 1 0— 5

SECOND GAME.

J. H. Haslin, (scratch)..0 6 1 0 2 2 0 14—25
D. B. French, (16).....0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0— 4

Referee—Dr. E. J. Gianinni. Lineaman—Prof. Roach. Scorer—Mr. James Lowerre.

MURPHY DEFEATED WORK

A Great Pigeon Match Shot in a Gale at Babylon.

SNOW AND WIND SPOIL THE SCORE

Murphy Killed 152 Birds out of 200—Work Was Two Birds Behind at the Finish.

Edgar Gibbs Murphy defeated George Work at a shooting match yesterday by 2 birds. Murphy killed 152 birds out of 200 and Work 150. The match was shot on the Westminster Kennel Club grounds, at Babylon, and the stakes were $1,000 a side and a silver cup.

It was one of the shoots of the year, and a crowd of crack shots went to Babylon yesterday morning to watch the contest and to try and pick the winner. Among these were L. S. Thompson, W. W. Watrous, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Charles A. Macalester, Alexander Morton, J. P. Knapp, P. H. Morris, R. J. Preston, Capt. A. C. Money, E. Bulkeley, L. P. Vallois, Walter G. Murphy, and H. Knapp.

It was a bad day for a pigeon shooting contest, and, considering the conditions, the records made by the two contestants were very good. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest. It swept over the ground and carried clouds of snow with it that at times completely enveloped the marksmen. It was cold, too, and even those who kept in the gunhouse by the side of the blazing log fire could not keep warm. The light was bad, too; the sun shone brightly and the reflection on the snow was dazzling. The Westminster Kennel Club birds are always a good lot, but the strong wind made them dart out of the traps as though they were shot out, and nearly all of them were drivers. It was "Bang! bang!" as soon as the bird was trapped, and even then 98 out of the 400 liberated managed to get away.

George Work started the business of the day. He faced the traps, accompanied by W. W. Watrous, shortly before noon. "Pull!" shouted Work. Trap 3 tumbled to pieces and a lively left-quartering driver was liberated. Work's gun barked twice and the bird dropped dead half way between the trap and the boundary. It was a good kill, and Work was cheered.

Murphy then took his turn. He was accompanied by Capt. A. C. Money, and in response to his "Pull!" a straight driver darted from No. 4 trap. It was not quick enough for Murphy's second barrel, and tumbled down dead.

The shooters each stood on the thirty-yard mark, and the boundary was fifty yards.

Each man was successful with his second bird, and then Murphy missed twice, his third and fourth birds being circling left drivers, getting away unhurt. Work missed his seventh and eighth, both drivers, and the score was tied again. They alternated in the lead in the first twenty-five, and at the end the score was tied, each having killed nineteen. Work so far had had the worst of the luck. His fourteenth bird, a driver, and his twentieth, a left driver, dropped dead just over the boundary. The wind carried them out.

In the second twenty-five Work did better. He killed twenty, and three of his lost birds fell down over the boundary, Murphy only killed seventeen, and but one of his misses died out of bounds. With the match a quarter over Work led by three birds.

In the third twenty-five Work increased his lead, killing nineteen birds to Murphy's seventeen. Work lost two dead out of bounds, and Murphy one. Work was shooting in the best form, and at the end of the seventy-fifth round led by five birds, and his friends had begun to figure him out a winner. This commanding lead, however, was lost in the next four birds. The seventy-sixth, a driver; the seventy-seventh, a right driver; the seventy-eighth, a driver, and the seventy-ninth, an incomer, all got away, the last one falling down outside the boundary. He missed his eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth birds, and Murphy, who killed sixteen in succession, was able to close up. At the end of the one-hundredth round Work was leading by a bird, having killed seventy-three to Murphy's seventy-two. This lead was increased one more in the next twenty-five, but in the next twenty-five Murphy managed to gain one.

At the end of the one hundred and seventy-fifth round Work had killed 132 and Murphy 131, and it was an open match yet.

The excitement was at fever heat. Each killed three birds, and then each missed. Each killed again, and then each missed. Work's bird dropping dead out of bounds. Work killed his next six, while Murphy only dropped five, the last bird dying out of bounds. Work then had a lead of two birds, and only thirteen more birds had to be shot at.

Each missed first drivers. Work missed his next and Murphy killed, leaving Work only one in the lead. Murphy was shooting a good uphill game and brought down all of his last twelve birds. Work seemed to tire and let three of his get away. Work's miss in the one hundred and ninetieth round tied the score. His miss in the next round put Murphy one in the lead. Work missed his one hundred and ninety-ninth bird, and this let Murphy win by two birds.

Following is the score:

Edgar S. Murphy—2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 ..19
2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 ..17
2 0 0 2 0 2 1 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 • 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ..17
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 0 • 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 ..19
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 ..20
2 • 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 • 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 ..18
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 ..21
2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 • 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ..21

Total ..152

George Work—2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 0 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 • 0 2 2 2 2 ..19
2 2 2 • 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 0 ..20
0 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 • 2 0 2 0 ..19
0 0 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 • 2 2 2 0 2 0 0 2 2 ..15
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 0 2 2 • 2 2 2 0 ..21
0 • 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 ..17
2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 ..21
2 2 2 0 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 ..18
Total ..150

Referee—Jordan L. Mott, Jr. Scorer—Edward Banks.

TWO GAMES FOR RIVERSIDES.

Beat the Jersey City and Harlem Wheelmen at Bowling.

The wheelmen's bowling tournament at Reed's alleys, on Church Street, brought together the Jersey City, Harlem, and Riverside cyclers for three matches last night. In the first game the Riversides beat the Harlem Wheelmen, and in the second game Harlem beat the Jersey City men. The Riversides and Jersey City crossed swords in the final game, and, after a very exciting contest, the Riversides won, making a double victory for the night.

Score by games:

FIRST GAME.

RIVERSIDE.				HARLEM.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Harrington	1	3	125	Delbarry	2	5	155
H. Bean	3	5	172	Dyas	3	4	156
Saunders	2	1	118	Shaw	2	3	119
Ruth	1	4	138	Dumahant	3	0	118
J. Bean	4	5	200	Valentine	3	3	150
Total	11	18	753	Total	18	15	708

FRAMES.

Riverside ...80 143 198 283 359 243 525 591 657 753
Harlem 81 142 204 266 327 386 456 546 623 708

SECOND GAME.

HARLEM W.				JERSEY CITY.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Delbarry	5	3	192	Lockwood	1	8	172
Dyas	3	5	164	Sterrett	5	2	168
Dumahant	1	1	100	Day	1	4	135
Shaw	2	5	161	Scudder	2	4	136
Valentine	4	1	136	Wadleigh	2	2	125
Total	15	15	753	Total	11	20	736

FRAMES.

Harlem W....86 158 224 306 387 461 536 620 681 753
Jersey City....83 153 226 311 388 472 533 604 675 736

THIRD GAME.

JERSEY CITY.				RIVERSIDE.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	2	4	141	Harrington	3	4	163
Sterrett	2	4	145	H. Bean	4	5	197
Day	2	5	136	Saunders	1	3	126
Scudder	3	4	164	Ruth	2	3	133
Wadleigh	2	5	151	J. Bean	3	5	156
Total	11	22	737	Total	13	20	775

PEQUODS THE WINNER.

They Are Champions of Long Island Cycling Association Bowlers.

The championship of the bowling tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs was decided last night in a most unsatisfactory manner. Instead of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club being represented by its strongest team, only a scrub team appeared at the Pequod Wheelmen Alleys, to play in the final games between these two clubs. Capt. Anderson appeared to be disappointed at the failure of his men to respond to the call of duty.

The games were too one-sided to be even interesting, and the big crown which had assembled in anticipation of a hard battle showed their disappointment.

At the conclusion of the games, when the umpire had officially decided that the Pequod Wheelmen had won the championship, a number of Bushwick Wheelmen offered to back their team against the champions for a suitable trophy, and it is probable that the two teams will come together in the near future. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PEQUOD W.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	BROOKLYN B. C.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Niles	2	7	177	Lewis	0	5	132
Baker	3	7	191	G. Hobby	0	5	132
Erregger	3	4	157	Washburne	2	3	119
Forrest	1	5	141	Hudson	4	1	136
Carr	2	4	144	Anderson	1	3	114
Total	11	27	810	Total	7	17	633

SECOND GAME.

PEQUOD W.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	BROOKLYN B. C.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Niles	3	3	134	Lewis	2	4	135
Baker	2	5	145	G. Hobby	1	5	139
Erregger	2	4	148	Washburne	1	4	124
Forrest	1	4	139	Hudson	1	6	140
Carr	1	6	158	Anderson	3	2	108
Total	9	22	724	Total	8	21	646

CYCLERS AT DINNER.

Hudson County Wheelmen Celebrate Their Fourteenth Anniversary.

JERSEY CITY, March 3.—The Hudson County Wheelmen ate their fourteenth annual dinner at the clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, to-night. The tables were spread in the big hall on the second floor. The room was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags, wheeling trophies won by the members, and smilax and flowers. Wagner's Orchestra furnished the music. Covers were laid for seventy-five guests, and every chair was occupied. Among the guests were many noted wheelmen from other cities.

Frederick J. Keer sat at the head of the table and acted as toastmaster. There were no regular toasts, however, but each speaker selected his own subject, with the proviso that Toastmaster Keer should be informed upon the subject in season to make the announcement. There was one exception to this rule, however. This was the case of E. H. Smith, who responded to the toast: "The League of American Wheelmen of New-Jersey."

The other speakers were C. H. Benson, Willard P. Smith, C. O. Tuthill, W. E. Eldridge, Dr. E. W. Johnson, Myron J. Furst, T. H. Cuddy, Frank Eveland, Madison Alling, J. B. Ransom, and John Hartmann.

Among other announcements made by Toastmaster Keer, was that the club medals for road records for 1895 would be distributed Friday evening next, and that the annual election would be held April 3. The Trustees also announced that the club membership had about reached its limit, having elected twenty new members at a meeting held last night.

SUSTAINED THEIR DELEGATES.

Executive Committee of Cyclists' Federation on the Armstrong Bill.

The Executive Committee of the Cyclists' Federation voted last evening to sustain the action of two of its members who attended the hearing on the Armstrong Baggage bill at Albany. It will be remembered that these representatives were sent to the hearing with the understanding that they were to support the bill. Instead, however, they presented a "compromise amendment" to the bill, which was a direct contradiction of the sentiment of a large majority of the wheelmen of the State, represented at the hearing by Chief Consul Potter of the New-York Division.

The vote to sustain the delegates' action was carried, 7 to 4, after a heated debate of nearly four hours' duration. The meeting was a secret one, nobody being allowed to approach within fifty feet of the room in which it was held in the Lenox Lyceum Building.

This matter has stirred up a great commotion in the federation, and the trouble and ill feeling engendered are not probably at an end. Those opposed to the motion to sustain the Albany delegates were Messrs. H. B. Townsend, the First Vice President of the organization; Will R. Pitman, T. A. Raisbeck, and F. M. Frobisher. These gentlemen will make a minority report to the general meeting of the federation next Saturday evening.

Night Races Would Be Popular.

Willis B. Troy's scheme for a four-lap cement track at Manhattan Field, mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, met with general favor among cycling critics. Frank Egan said of it: "If Troy succeeds in having a track built you can depend upon it, that

AINSWORTH LAW IS BAD

German Athletic Societies Lead the Opposition to the Measure.

THE DESIRED EFFECTS NOT SECURED

Ministers Join in Antagonizing Instruction in the Public Schools on the Effects of Narcotics.

ALBANY, March 3.—Opponents of the so-called Ainsworth law relative to teaching the effects of alcohol and narcotics in the public schools were heard at a joint meeting of the Committees on Public Education this afternoon. There was a considerable attendance of the advocates of the existing law, who also oppose the amendments proposed to it by the bill that has been agreed upon by the school teachers and the temperance associations.

The German athletic societies were represented by Prof. Max Grossman, who opposed the existing law and ridiculed the textbooks which have been forced upon the public schools as proper modes of teaching the dangers of the use of alcohol and narcotics. Prof. Grossman asserted that the Ainsworth law, instead of insuring the safety of the children, was conducive to arousing their curiosity about the very thing that was desired to keep them from.

The Rev. Dr. T. Lewis Bannister of New-Hartford, Oneida County, favored the repeal of the Ainsworth law. He held it to be not only inadequate to prevent the use of tobacco and stimulants by children, but also believed that the books used endangered the health and purity of the home. Here instruction in the effects of stimulants and narcotics can never prevent their use.

The Rev. Albert F. Newton and the Rev. E. N. Becker both argued for the compromise bill now in the committee.

The Rev. Dr. Mears said the Presbyterian Assembly of the United States fully approved such teachings as provided under the law, and urged their continuance.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who was chiefly responsible for the Ainsworth law, spoke briefly in defense of that statute.

The hearing was adjourned until 3 P. M. next Friday.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Measures Affecting Insurance Corporations—New-York Bills.

ALBANY, March 3.—In the Senate to-day bills were introduced, as follows:

Mr Brush—Providing that insurance corporations organized under laws of other States and lawfully transacting fire and marine insurance in this State Oct. 1, 1892, may be licensed to transact fire and marine insurance in this State if they had power to transact such business under the laws of the State where they were organized.

Mr. Wiemar—Providing for the use of sheet iron, asbestos, or other fire-proof scenery in concert and music halls in Brooklyn. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Audett.

Mr. Mullins—Authorizing the Civil Service Commission to grade salaries of appointed officers and employes of the State, and to establish uniformity of compensation.

Mr. Johnson—Requiring any change of parties in interest in businesses conducted by agents, to be filed.

Mr. McNulty—Prohibiting railroads on Union Street, Brooklyn, between Hamilton and Ninth Avenues.

Mr Guy—Providing that no proceedings in New-York City to have removed a wall which encroaches on a street may be maintained unless an action is begun within six months after the completion of the building, and a notice of the pendency of the action filed.

Mr. Ford—Leaving it in the discretion of Judges whether a female plaintiff in accident cases shall be physically examined before physicians of her own sex. Mr. Laimbeer offered the bill in the House.

In the Assembly these bills were introduced:

Mr. Stewart—Authorizing payment of $100 each to volunteer firemen of that part of Westchester County annexed to New-York City in 1895.

Mr. Rogers—Providing that every person twenty-one years of age who owns property and has resided sixty days in a city, town, or incorporated village, may vote on any question regarding the expenditure of money.

Mr. Forester—Authorizing the increase of salary of Roundsmen in Brooklyn from $1,200 to $1,500.

Mr. Butts—Providing for construction of a viaduct over the tracks of the New-York and Harlem railroad, and Fort Morris branch of the same, connecting Melrose Avenue and Brook Avenue in New-York City, not to cost over $100,000; also providing for a steel beam structure over these roads on Brook Avenue from East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to Brook Avenue, near Third Avenue, not to cost over $100,000.

Mr. Robbins—Providing that all applications by the Attorney General for a receiver for a corporation shall be made in the Judicial District in which the action is triable, but he may designate the county.

A number of bills of minor importance were also introduced.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Apportionment of Moneys to Various State Purposes.

ALBANY, March 3.—The annual appropriation which was passed by the House to-day contains the following items:

Executive Departments, $38,000; Court of Appeals, $130,450; Supreme Court, $532,750; Miscellaneous Reporter, $6 000; Attorney General, $37,150; Board of Claims, $26,300; Secretary of State, $40,500; Controller, $72,800; Treasurer, $121,500; Public Instruction, $48,500; State Engineer and Surveyor, $20,300; Railroad Commission, $53,500; banking, $32,500; insurance, $91,000; Assessors, $9,000; Commission of Quarantine, $7,500; Land Office, $5,000; public offices, $10,000; public buildings, $195,000; Regents, $81,000; State Library, $37,900; State Museum, $12,200; agriculture, $217,200; Commission of the new capitol, $7,500; Legislature, $470,000; State printing, $125,000; Sessions law and official canvass, $15,000; publication of general laws, $125,000; State Prisons, $625,000; Matteawan State Hospital for Insane, $58,900; Indian Affairs, $8,026; National Guard, $125,000; Naval Militia, $25,000; civil service, $21,200; labor statistics, $20,000; Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, $130,150; adjusting accounts of State taxes with County Treasurers; $30,000; transportation, $12,000; repayment of moneys upon redemption of lands sold for taxes, $21,000; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, $160,000; State Reformatory, $200,000; State Board of Health, $35,000; deaf and dumb, $231,400; Thomas Asylum for Indian Children, $13,500; State School for Blind at Batavia, $40,000; Craig Colony, $40,000; JuvenileDelinquents in New-York City, $165,000; State Industrial School at Rochester, $175,000; Syracuse Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, $81,000; Custodial Asylum at Newark, $50,000; Custodial Asylum at Rome, $50,000; Refuge for Women at Hudson, $35,000; Western House of Refuge, $25,000; State Commission of Prisons, $13,000; State Board of Charities, $53,500; weights and measures, $300; Cornell University, $59,428; State Historian, $5,850; Factory Inspectors, $55,600; Mediation and Arbitration, Pilot Commissioners, Inspector of Gas, &c., $117,550; for the support of common schools, payable from the free school fund, $3,990,684; support of schools, payable from the common school fund capital, $50,000; revenue, $177,200; payable from the Literature Fund, $12,000; payable from the United States Deposit Fund, capital, $100,000; revenue, $161,500; payable from the Military Fund to Adjutant General for expenses of Bureau of Military Records, $1,500.

It is not believed the Senate will make many changes in the bill.

COAL TRUST BILLS PASSED.

The House Transacts Considerable Business with Little Discussion.

ALBANY, March 3.—The House began business to-day by passing the Robbins "anti-coal trust" bills, empowering the Attorney General to proceed against trusts when he believes the law is being violated.

By a vote of 85 yeas to 18 nays Mr. Malone's bill legalizing the sale of ice, milk, fuel, &c., on Sunday up to 10 A. M. was passed, as was Mr. Audett's, requiring the labeling of convict-made goods. The bakeshop inspection bill was amended to take effect July 1.

Mr. Nixon's bill, compelling hotel, boarding or lodging house keepers to record the time of arrival and departure of guests when a percentage of receipts are to be paid an association, after a rather sharp debate, was defeated—12 to 35.

Mr. H. T. Andrews's bill relative to the hours of labor in mercantile establishments, was amended so that women shall not work before 7 A. M. and not after 10 P. M., and was advanced to third reading.

Action Taken on the Elevator Bill.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to report for printing Senator Grady's State Elevator bill, with an amendment taking for part of the one-hundred-and-seventy-thousand-dollar appropriation $77,500 appropriated last year for lengthening the locks at Clifton Park, Saratoga County.

The Democratic Senators voted to report the bill favorably, but were voted down by the Republicans, on Senator Raines's motion.

The committee has also agreed to report favorably Senator Mullins's bill fixing the salaries of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Forests, and Game at $2,500 annually. The bill is amended so as to give the President of the commission a salary of $3,000 annually.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 3.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 58—Assemblyman Davidson's bill authorizing the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith to maintain a public circulating library in New-York.

Chapter 61—Senator Nussbaum's amending Section 2,855 of the Code of Civil Procedure authorizing a Surrogate to make an order requiring a guardian appointed by will or by deed to render an inventory and account at any time in the same way as a guardian appointed by the Surrogate's Court.

Chapter 62—Assemblyman Coughlin's amending the act incorporating the Roman Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John.

Several private bills were also signed.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Programme for the Big Meeting in the New-Jersey State House.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs held a special meeting this morning at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Yardley, to complete arrangements for the big meeting to be held in the Statehouse at Trenton on March 20. The programme will be as follows: Morning session—Address of welcome by Gov. Griggs; address by Mrs. Roebling of Trenton, to which Mrs. Yardley will respond; greeting, Mrs. Henrotin, President of the General Federation, remarks by the Presidents of the Maine, New-Hampshire, New-York, and Pennsylvania Federations. A symposium by the clubs on the subject, "The Scope of the State Federation," will conclude the morning session. Miss L. H. Johnson will read the discussion, and one member from each of the fifty-eight clubs will be allowed three minutes to talk upon it.

The women will begin with papers at 2 o'clock, which will take up all the afternoon session. The National Household Economic Association will be represented by Mrs. Henrotin. "Forestry Interests of New-Jersey" will be the subject of Mrs. McCarthy's paper; "Traveling Libraries" will be told of by Mrs. Horton of Cranford; Miss Margaret Lindsley of New-York will talk of "Health Culture," and Miss Annie Beaston of Camden will read a paper on "Woman's Peace To-day."

The Palisades petition was indorsed by the Board of Directors at the meeting this morning, and letters from authorities were read telling of the influence of the women's efforts in preventing destruction of the natural beauty of the Palisades.

REVENUE MARINE OFFICERS.

The Status of the Younger Attaches of the Engineer Force More Agreeable.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The status of the young attachés of the engineer force of the Revenue Marine is to be made more agreeable. Capt. Shoemaker, the head of that service, has induced the Secretary of the Treasury to recognize the Acting Second Assistant Engineers, as they are officially designated, and these will hereafter be regarded as officers of the service, in respect to all privileges and considerations.

They become amenable to discipline under the regulations of the Revenue Cutter Service, as are all other officers, and will be required to stand, under the immediate direction of the Chief Engineer, or senior engineer in charge, regular engineroom watches and day's duty. Orders have gone forth from the department advising commanding officers to rescind all internal regulations or orders in conflict with the new condition.

Had No Work, So He Took His Life.

George Rupprecht, a carriage maker, twenty-six years old, committed suicide yesterday, by shooting himself in the breast, in his room, at 115 Eighth Street. He died in a few minutes. For the last two months he had occupied the room, renting it from Mrs. Fannie Schaler. It was on the second floor back. Rupprecht sent Adolph Bessler, a boy living in the house, for some whisky yesterday. When Bessler returned he found Rupprecht lying on the floor in front of the bureau. A pistol was near him. He was still alive, but died before the arrival of a policeman. In his room the police found a membership book of the Prince Ruppert Verein, Bavarian Section, National Verbunde. The President, Peter A. Becker, was notified of Rupprecht's suicide. The man had become despondent because he could get no work. He had no relatives in this city.

Insane from Smoking Cigarettes.

John O'Brien, a retired merchant of 228 East Eighteenth Street, appeared as a witness, in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, against his son, John O'Brien, whose arrest he caused on the charge that the young man was insane and had abused his father. The latter claimed that the boy was insane from smoking cigarettes.

"He is intoxicated every day," said the father, "and this causes him to act in a terrible manner. He comes home and breaks the furniture and tries to assault me when I refuse him money. It has broken my heart to see him going this way."

Magistrate Flammer said to the prisoner: "I think it is for your own good to send you to a hospital to be examined as to your sanity." Young O'Brien protested, but he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An Important Case for Clubs.

ALBANY, March 3.—In the Court of Appeals to-day was argued the case of the People against the Adelphi Club of Albany to determine whether a club may sell liquor without having a city license. The appeal is from the judgment of General Term, third department, affirming a judgment of the Court of Sessions of Albany County, convicting the club of the crime of selling liquor without a license in violation of Section 31 of Chapter 401 of the Laws of 1895, and imposing a fine of $50. The various Albany clubs joined issues, and the Adelphia was chosen to fight the interpretation of the law made by the local Excise Board directing that clubs must be licensed.

No Birthday for Eight Years.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 3.—The wife of Charles Boehm of this city, on Saturday gave birth to what is said to be the largest infant ever born in Elizabeth. It tipped the scales at eighteen pounds. It is a boy, and, as there will not be any leap year in 1900, it will be eight years, if the child lives, before it will have another birthday.

Proposed Change in Rules.

ALBANY, March 3.—The State Civil Service Commission this afternoon discussed propositions to drop the position of State Bank Examiner and of the members of the Faculties of State normal schools from the competitive schedule. The applications were laid over in each case.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following officers of the Medical Department have been relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and assigned to the stations named: Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty; Lieut. John H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Lieut. Irving W. Rand, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Apache, Arizona Territory; Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Riley, Kansas; Lieut. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, Madison Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty.

—Court-martial at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Detail: Major Abram A. Harbach, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery; Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. G. Ord, Eighteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. Thomas W. Griffith, Eighteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Col. Francis L. Town, Assistant Surgeon General, three days; Capt. Maville C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, one month and twenty-one days' extension; Capt. Robert R. Stevens, Assistant Quartermaster, one month's extension.

—Major Daniel D. Wheeler, Quartermaster, will proceed to inspect Fort Mead, South Dakota, cavalry horses.

Navy.

—Ensign W. H. Faust, has been detached from duty at South Bethlehem, Penn., and ordered to the Coast Survey.

MAGOWAN SECURES A DIVORCE.

The ex-Mayor of Trenton Gets a Decree in the Oklahoma Courts—Mrs. Magowan May Later Attack the Decision.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, March 3.—F. A. Magowan, ex-Mayor of Trenton, N. J., secured a divorce in this city yesterday from his wife, Mary E. Magowan, on the grounds of abandonment and cruelty. He testified that he had resided in this Territory for five months, and was engaged in business here at the present time.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Mrs. Frank A. Magowan first learned that her husband had succeeded in obtaining a divorce from her when told by a reporter. She was not surprised. She refused to say anything concerning the case. It was announced some time ago that she would go to Oklahoma to fight the application of her husband. She did not go.

The Magowans were formerly the wealthiest people here, Mr. Magowan being interested in many enterprises. They lived in fine style and were leaders in society. Mr. Magowan was at one time almost supreme in politics here. He dropped out of sight for a while last Summer and unpleasant rumors were circulated. Creditors levied on two rubber companies in which he was interested and caused the appointment of receivers. Mr. Magowan has always claimed the act was the work of his political enemies. He had announced himself as an aspirant for the Republican nomination for Governor. He was missing several days, and the revelations which followed his reappearance in Trenton ruined his chances for the nomination. Magowan set about rescuing his rubber companies from the receivers and straightening out his affairs. In the midst of all the excitement Mrs. Magowan remained quietly at her Summer home in Belma with her five children. It was noticed she did not betray any concern as to what was happening to her husband, who appeared to be threatened with ruin.

Then a suit was filed against Magowan for $100,000 damages by John Albert Barnes. Barnes was for a time Superintendent of one of the rubber works. He alleged that Magowan had alienated the affections of Mrs. Barnes. The Barnes family lived in the old Magowan house, next door to the new house. It was alleged Magowan visited Mrs. Barnes when her husband was at work or was away on trips for the rubber company.

Immediately after the suit was begun against Magowan, Barnes instituted an action against his wife for divorce. He alleged unfaithfulness, and named Magowan as co-respondent.

Almost immediately after the filing of these suits it was learned from Oklahoma that Magowan had taken up his residence there for the purpose of securing a divorce from Mrs. Magowan. Barnes was arrested on complaint of Magowan, who charged him with conspiring to ruin and defame him. These and other actions are pending.

Mrs. Barnes claims her husband's accusations are unfounded, and charges cruelty of treatment sustained by her.

Desertion was alleged by Magowan against his wife, there being no other ground on which the suit could be brought. Mrs. Magowan has claimed her husband deserted her. She has continued to live in the Trenton mansion with her five children.

It is generally believed the case is not yet ended, and that Mrs. Magowan will fight the divorce in one way or another. It is believed she will wait the outcome of the Barnes suits in the Chancery Court, and then, with the records of the court as a basis, if the finding is in favor of Barnes, will act against her ex-husband.

MURDERER FEIGENBAUM MUST DIE.

The Court of Appeals Affirms the Justice of His Conviction.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of conviction and sentence to death of Carl Feigenbaum, who murdered Juliana Hoffman, a widow, aged fifty-six years, at 544 East Sixth Street, New-York, on Friday, Aug. 31, 1894.

The appeal was from the judgment of the Court of General Sessions of New-York sentencing the appellant to the penalty of death, rendered Nov. 9, 1894, by Recorder Smyth. The opinion, which was written by Chief Justice Andrews, and in which all concur, says there can be no reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of the crime charged, and, except for the grave character of the case, the court would have deemed it quite superfluous to call attention by an opinion to the facts which justified the conviction. The opinion says that the question of motive is unimportant where the evidence points unmistakably to the defendant's guilt. The court finds the guilt of the defendant was satisfactorily proved, and that the few exceptions taken raise no serious question, and have not been relied upon by the defendant's counsel.

Application will now be made by the condemned man's counsel to Gov. Morton for the appointment of a committee to inquire into his sanity. His lawyers have practically acknowledged his guilt, but say that their client is of unsound mind.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Action in the House in Relation to Railroad Measures.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—In the House to-day Mr. Bullock moved to take from the table the resolution to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Roll's amendment to House Bill 17, the Three-Cent Trolley Fare bill, was lost. This was agreed to. The Roll amendment provides that the bill shall apply only to trolley companies paying annual dividends of 5 per cent. The amendment by Mr. Bauer vote was killed.

Mr. Bauer gave notice that at the proper time he would move to relieve the Committee on Railroads and Canals from further consideration of House Bill 43, compelling trolley companies to maintain waiting rooms and transfer stations.

Mr. Fleming gave similar notice concerning House Bill 10, the Track Elevation bill.

The House passed the Senate bill fixing the salaries of Clerks of the Supreme Court and Clerk in Chancery at $6,000, and makes them responsible to the State for all fees.

The Senate in executive session confirmed all the nominations before it.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair and colder, northerly winds.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair and colder, winds becoming northerly. GEORGIA, fair, colder in northern portion, northerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, colder in northern and western portions, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, cloudy and threatening, with showers in northern portion, colder, northerly winds. LOUISIANA, cloudy and threatening, colder, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, cloudy and threatening, with light rain or snow, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, cloudy and threatening, colder in eastern and southern portions, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO and WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, northerly, shifting to easterly, winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, cloudy and threatening, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, cloudy and threatening, with snow flurries, slightly colder, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and slightly colder, northerly winds. OHIO, LOWER MICHIGAN, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair weather, with diminishing cloudiness, slightly colder, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in southeast portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, diminishing cloudiness, colder, northerly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, cloudy and threatening, with snow flurries in southern portion, slightly colder, northerly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, partly cloudy, slightly colder in eastern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair weather, warmer in western portions, variable winds, becoming southeasterly. COLORADO, diminishing cloudiness, warmer in northern and western portions, southeasterly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair and warmer, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Norfolk to Eastport, and on the Gulf coast from Brownsville to Port Eads. The storm still lingers near the New-England coast, and northerly gales prevail throughout New-England and the Middle States. In the West, a slight change is at last apparent in weather conditions. The centre of high pressure has advanced to the Upper Missouri Valley. The weather is nearly clear in the eastern districts, except on the immediate coast of New-England. In the Mississippi Valley and throughout the Southwest there is a general cloudiness. A light precipitation has occurred in the central, Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. The temperature is generally lower, except in the Northern Rocky Mountain region and on the Gulf coast. The changes, however, have been for the most part slight. Generally fair weather is indicated for Wednesday in the northern districts. It will continue cloudy in the Southwest, but with a slight precipitation, if any. In the Southeast there will be an increasing cloudiness, possibly accompanied by light showers. Lower temperature will prevail in the Atlantic and Gulf coast districts. It will be slightly colder in the lake regions and slightly warmer in the Northwest.

POLLUTED WITH SEWAGE

The Board of Health Condemns the "Hot Spring."

USE OF THE WATER IS FORBIDDEN

East Side Women Defy the Policemen and Dip It from the Gutters—More "Cures" Reported.

The "German spa" on East Houston Street has been closed by the Board of Health. An official analysis shows the water to be grossly contaminated with sewage. It does not possess medicinal properties and is unfit for domestic uses.

Tests were made by Dr. Ernest J. Lederle of the Board of Health. His report was submitted yesterday.

"I would as soon drink water taken from a sewer as from that spring," Dr. E. W. Martin, Chief of the Division, said.

As soon as President Wilson received the report he directed Dr. Martin to take further steps to prevent the use of the water. Dr. Martin sent a policeman to the "spring," who, in addition to preventing any one taking water, posted the following notice:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1896.

The water in this well is polluted with sewage. Its use is prohibited. By order of the Board of Health. CHARLES G. WILSON, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

The report of Dr. Lederle is as follows:

The water in question is diluted sewage, the use of which for domestic purposes would be dangerous to life and health. I would respectfully recommend that the use of the water for domestic purposes be prohibited.

Its appearance is very turbid; color, brownish, and odor, stale. It contains free ammonia, a quantity of total solids, phosphates, and nitrogen in nitrates. The temperature is 88° Fahrenheit at the outflow.

The chemical analysis resulted as follows:

Appearance	Very turbid
Color	Brownish
Odor (heated to 100° Fahrenheit)	Stale
Chlorine in chlorides	21.61
Equivalent to sodium chloride	35.60 (salt)
Phosphates	Strong
Nitrogen in nitrites	.0005
Nitrogen in nitrates	2.2724
Free ammonia	.2400
Albuminoid ammonia	.0600
Hardness equivalent to { before boiling	18.2107
Carbonate of lime { after boiling	15.3957
Organic and volatile (loss on ignition)	22.2000
Mineral matter (non-volatile)	109.2000
Total solids (by evaporation)	131.4000
Total nitrogen	2.5200
Temperature, 83°.	

The indorsement made by Dr. Martin was as follows:

The water in question is diluted sewage, the use of which for domestic purposes would be dangerous to life and health. I would respectfully recommend that the use of this water for domestic purposes be prohibited.

EDWARD W. MARTIN, Chief Inspector.

Dr. Lederle says that all the well water in New-York is more or less contaminated. Its use is prohibited by Section 209 of the Sanitary Code, which reads as follows:

Water from wells in the City of New-York shall not be used for drink in any tenement or lodging house, hotel, manufactory, or buildings in which persons are living or employed, or in which there are offices, restaurants, or saloons, except under and pursuant to the conditions of a permit in writing from the Board of Health.

Dr. Martin says the spring is almost in the centre of the narrow drainage outlet to the East River of a part of the watershed of this island, which comprises the most thickly settled portion of this city, and one of the most densely populated sections in the world. This watershed is a mile square. It is bounded by Houston Street on the north, East Broadway on the South, and Wooster Street on the West.

This district is surrounded, topographically, by rock hills. The general shape of the territory comprised in the area is similar to that of an unfolded fan, with the handle pointing to the East River. As a result, the refuse water of the district flows to its outlet in the East River and receives a large share of the sewage of the watershed.

The authorities still cling to the theory that the spring in question is heated by the steam from an exhaust pipe of an adjacent factory.

The crowd which has been attracted to the vicinity of 324 East Houston Street the past four days showed no decrease yesterday. If anything, it was larger in the forenoon, when pumping operations were in progress. As usual, three policemen were on hand to prevent the east siders using the water, but their efforts were only partially successful. The women, who were principally foreigners, attired in picturesque costumes, noisily clamored for the "health-giving waters." The policemen resisted their entreaties and kept close watch of the nozzle.

This, however, did not prove entirely effective, as the expedient of dipping the water from the gutters further down the thoroughfare, pursued Monday, was again resorted to. The bottles, cans, demijohns, and other vessels carried by the gulleless individuals were as varied as their respective nationalities. Before noon the well had been nearly emptied, and the pump ceased working. This did not prevent scores of persons demanding samples at the fence erected to hide the spring.

Although the report spread that the Health Department had discovered sewage in the water, many refused to be convinced.

Several residents of the neighborhood told wonderful stories respecting the efficacy of the water. Henry Fishel, a painter living at 334 East Houston Street, is credited with having been cured of dyspepsia after drinking the water three days. External applications are said to have cured all forms of children's diseases. Corns, it is also claimed, disappeared in one night when bathed in the renowned sewer elixir.

H. Weiss, who has a restaurant next door to the spring, seems to be doing a rushing business. He has put out a newly painted sign, bearing the words, "Hot Spring Café."

"Zimmermann's sausage factory is still doing business at the old stand," Morris Zimmermann said, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "I still believe I have a genuine hot spring. The presence of sewage is accounted for by the proximity of the street, whence surface water penetrates the ground. I am going to sink suction pipes fifty or sixty feet, and then submit samples to an independent expert. In the meantime, I will go ahead with the construction of my factory."

Dr. Martin said the Health Department had not gone far enough to discover whether there is bacteria of typhoid or other zymotic diseases in the spring water. Those who drank the water might not necessarily take into their system the bacteria of disease, known as pathogenic bacteria. Disease-bearing bacteria resulted in such an environment, but perhaps it might not be present in the Houston Street spring. Thus, the whole question is in a state of uncertainty.

"Within two weeks I began to have the symptoms of typhoid fever," Dr. Martin said in describing the result of a visit to a sewer some weeks ago, "and a long illness followed. I undoubtedly caught the disease as a result of that experiment. This illustrates the danger which lurks in sewage."

The Mayor May Go to Washington.

A delegation of north siders called upon the Mayor yesterday and invited him to attend the dinner of the Taxpayers' Alliance, March 26, at Protection Hall, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue.

The delegation was headed by Tax Commissioner Wells and include Alderman Randall and Commissioner McMillan of the Park Department.

The Mayor said he might be in Washington at that time looking after the money the Government owes the city. If possible, however, he would be at the dinner.

Corporation Counsel Scott and Controller Fitch will accompany the Mayor to Washington.

Jury Trial for Dr. Leverson.

ALBANY, March 3.—The case of Anthony Comstock of New-York against Dr. Leverson of Port Richmond, S. I., for an alleged breach of the peace, in that the doctor, in the New-York Central Railroad station at Albany, loudly denounced Mr. Comstock as a notorious blackmailer, was not reached in the Special Sessions in this city to-day. When the names of the parties were called District Attorney James W. Eaton appeared for Dr. Leverson and demanded a jury trial. This necessitated a postponement, and the case was adjourned for two weeks.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS. Time now for profitable pickings. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

NO ACTION AS TO HEINE FOUNTAIN

The Reports Were Not Presented to the Board of Aldermen—May Be Disposed of Next Week.

The Heine Fountain Committee did not present a report in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The matter would not have been considered had not Alderman Goodman raised the question as to what had become of the two reports that were printed in the newspapers.

Alderman Olcott explained the peculiar situation that occurred last week, when both he and Alderman Brown were absent. He said his individual report was in the hands of the clerk of the board.

Alderman Brown said he had possession of both reports, but he had not had an opportunity of reading them. He intimated, however, that he might present a third report.

Alderman Goodman pressed Alderman Brown to take a position either for or against the monument, and urged unanimous consent to have both reports printed in The City Record.

Alderman Brown replied that to do so would show a lack of faith in the committee and rather than do it Alderman Goodman should move for the discharge of the committee.

Alderman Goodman said that even now, "while all this dilly-dallying is going on in the committee," a bill has been introduced in the Legislature curtailing the powers of the board in just such matters; for, according to the bill, the board cannot accept any monument without the unanimous consent of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Park Commissioners. The delays and nonsense over the matter caused the bill to be presented, he said.

Alderman Oakley wanted Aldermen Olcott and Goodman to furnish each member of the board with a copy of their reports, so there would be no delays when the matter comes up next Tuesday.

Alderman Goodman said that would do no good, but he would furnish copies of his report. Alderman Brown would probably ask to have his report printed separately, and the matter would be again delayed.

Alderman Brown wanted to know if Alderman Goodman intended "railroading" the matter through at the next meeting.

Alderman Goodman said he hoped to have the matter finally disposed of at the next meeting, but not "railroaded."

MORE SERGEANTS REINSTATED.

Two Extra on the Force and Men May Be Reduced—Broadway Squad Not Considered.

Commissioner Parker was the only absentee at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday. Acting on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, Commissioner Andrews moved to reinstate Sergts. George C. Liebers, Charles Parkerson, and James W. Jordan, who were dismissed in August, 1894, on the evidence of Mrs. Augusta Thurow, the Lexow witness.

Their cases was the same as that of Sergt. McKenna, who was replaced on the force last week, and, after some discussion, the men were reinstated. This gives the force two extra Sergeants. Mr. Roosevelt said that Corporation Counsel Scott had informed him unofficially that they would have to reduce two Sergeants.

The reinstated Sergeants will receive back pay from the date of their dismissal. McKenna receives $8,342.47.

Commissioner Roosevelt said that under the law the force could be increased by the appointment of 100 additional men this year, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had appointed only $50,000, which would pay them for only six months. Commissioner Andrews thought that the money needed could be taken from the fund of unexpended salaries, and it was decided to ask advice from the Corporation Counsel in the matter.

Capt. Harley of the Fifth Street Station was appointed a member of the Police Civil Service Board.

A resolution to abolish the Broadway and steamboat squads was postponed at the request of Commissioner Parker.

FOUND DROWNED AT LLOYD'S NECK.

Woman's Body Washed Ashore—Foul Play Suspected.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., March 3.—From the way that Coroner S. H. Rodman and the local authorities are acting there must be something mysterious about the death of the young woman whose body was washed ashore on Lloyd's Neck last evening. The Coroner was to have held the inquest at 2 P. M. to-day, but after a conference with Justice of the Peace George C. Hendrickson it was postponed until to-morrow, even the hour not being fixed. The conference was of the utmost secrecy, being held behind locked doors.

The body is in an undertaker's shop, and crowds have been flocking to see it all day long. The woman was about thirty-five years old, good looking, well dressed, and on the third finger of her left hand was a ring with three diamonds in it.

Coroner Rodman, who is one of the most prominent physicians here, has stated that the body had evidently been in the water but a short time. It is evident that there are suspicions of foul play, but the Coroner and the Justice simply declare that the inquest to-morrow will reveal the secret.

Col. Waring Popular with His Men.

Superintendent Robbins of the Street Cleaning Department presented Col. Waring yesterday, in behalf of the sweepers and drivers of Stables D, F, and I, with an engrossed set of resolutions, incased in a large gilt frame.

The resolutions were commendatory of the Colonel's treatment of his men, wishing him a successful term of office, and a long life. They were passed at a dinner recently given by Stable I to its comrades in Stables D and F.

Opposed to Bogus Auctions.

Representatives of Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, and several other large dry goods houses of this city called upon the Mayor yesterday and had an informal chat regarding auctioneers who engineer bogus sales of dry goods, which they advertise as coming from large dry goods firms.

The Auctioneers' Bill, now before the Legislature, was also informally discussed. When the bill is submitted to the Mayor a public hearing will be had on it.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA.

Special trains will leave New-York in March for California via Southern route, with incidental visits to New Orleans, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, El Paso, &c., and also in April, via Denver, through the heart of the Rocky Mountains, Salt Lake City, &c. Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Pasadena, San Francisco, Yosemite Valley, Alaska, Yellowstone National Park, &c., can be visited in connection with these tours.

The tickets allow entire freedom of movement on the Pacific Coast and for the return trip, and can be used returning on our special trains leaving San Francisco on advertised dates or on the regular trains. Choice of routes. These tours are intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable and leisurely manner.

Tours to Europe, Florida, Nassau, the South, Mexico, Hawaii, Japan, China, &c., in season. Railroad and steamship tickets to all points.

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HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. (Absolutely Fireproof.) Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward, European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, 18th ST. AND 4th AVE., N. Y. HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED. C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

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41st ST., 45 EAST.—Nice, comfortable single rooms; home comforts; excellent table; special rates; table board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—CLUB OR BACHELOR QUARTERS; PARLOR and upper rooms; convenient principal hotels, clubs. 12 East 29th St.

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THE GRAMERCY, 34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

COOKE'S ROOMS.

JEFFERS

SHIP BERMUDA RELEASED

Specie, Charts, and Other Property Returned to the Vessel.

SOME OF THE CREW UNDER ARREST

Desired as Witnesses—Cargo of the Stranahan Freed, with the Exception of Explosives.

The case of the British steamship Bermuda, detained by the United States Marshal, pending a decision as to whether or not she had broken the neutrality laws, was terminated yesterday by her release. Horatio S. Rubens, General Consul for the Cubans, who spent the latter part of last week in Washington, where he conferred with the Attorney General, said yesterday: "The Government had no case, no law, no facts. The Attorney General directed the discharge of the vessel, and all of her cargo except the explosives.

"District Attorney Macfarlane, accordingly, acting under orders from Washington, yesterday afternoon advised Marshal McCarty to release the vessel, and all the cargo on the lighter J. S. T. Stranahan, except the explosives, against which a libel suit pends, and to return to the steamship the $4,000 of specie and the charts and navigation instruments originally taken from her.

The specie and other property taken from the Bermuda, which have been in the custody of the Marshal, were placed in a carriage and Marshal McCarty, accompanied by five of his deputies, proceeded to the Government pier, at the Battery, where they boarded the revenue cutter Chandler, and were taken out to the steamship.

The pleasure incident to the reception of the favorable news on board the Bermuda, was marred when the Marshal produced warrants for the arrest of Chief Engineer Thomas Nelson, Second Engineer James Howden, and Chief Steward C. C. Taylor.

These men were wanted as witnesses in the cases of Gen. Calixto Garcia, B. J. Guerra, Bernardo J. Bueno, Capt. Lawrence Brabazon, and Capt. Samuel Hughes, all of whom were to have been tried yesterday afternoon on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. These cases were adjourned by request of counsel till Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, and as the Bermuda is now free to sail, the arrest of the witnesses was deemed necessary by the Government officers.

Judge Brown of the District Court, before whom the men were taken, placed the bail of each at $500, and pending its procurement to-morrow morning they were released in the custody of their counsel, E. B. Olcott.

The names of the owners of the Bermuda and of the seized cargo of the Stranahan, heretofore withheld by the Cubans, were necessarily revealed in the proceedings attending the release yesterday. Capt. Thomas Thompson was the designation given to the person in whom lodged the ownership of the vessel, and a Mr. Espine appeared as the owner of the cargo.

The steamship was left by the Marshall in the condition in which she was found when placed under detention.

Meantime the explosives on the Stranahan, alleged not to have been marked as required by law, remain in detention. The six cases of dynamite were taken in charge by officers from the Bureau of Combustibles of the Municipal Fire Department and removed to the Sixty-fifth Street depot, and the cartridges, said to number 2,000,000, were transferred by the army boat General Meigs, to Governors Island. The rifles, cutlasses, pistols, saddles, belts, provisions, and other supplies remain in the Stranahan awaiting removal by the owner.

The libel suit against the Stranahan will come up in the District Court on March 17, when James J. Macklin, attorney for McCaldin Brothers, her owners, will undertake to show that she is not amenable to the statute under which vessels must secure a special certificate to transport explosives.

The release of the Bermuda is considered a distinct triumph by the Cubans, and there was great rejoicing at their headquarters, 66 Broadway. They had hoped, however, that the ammunition would be abandoned to them by the Government also. The suit brought by the John N. Robins Company to recover $1,100 for docking and work on the Bermuda in Erie Basin was settled out of court yesterday afternoon.

TELLS OF SPANISH CRUELTY.

Letter Sent to Fidel G. Pierra by a Friend in Havana.

The purpose of the Government of the Cuban Republic to issue postage stamps was confirmed yesterday by Fidel G. Pierra, but no steps have as yet been taken toward floating the proposed bond issue. Mr. Pierra has received the following letter from a friend in Havana:

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1896.

I avail myself of the opportunity, through a trusted friend, to give you a few details of the affair at Punta Brava. In the newspapers of this city, you will see that four days ago the official dispatches announced that a great battle had taken place here, and that the rebels had twenty men killed and fifteen made prisoners by the Spaniards. This is all false, absolutely false. I have the facts from several trustworthy eye witnesses.

What happened was this: A rebel force of about 200 men made an attack on Punta Brava, where a Spanish officer, with some thirty soldiers, resisted as long as he was able to. When the officer saw that his ammunition was becoming exhausted, he sent word to Marianao. From that place a mixed column of regulars and volunteers, with several cannon, left at once; but when they reached Punta Brava the rebels had already left toward Guatao, and they went after them. When the Spaniards arrived at Guatao the rebel force had already left, and great excitement prevailed in the place among the peaceable inhabitants. The Spanish column entered the town at the cry of "Viva Espana!" and "Mueran los Mambises," (death to the Mambises,) and in most savage way fell with the butts of guns, bayonets, and swords upon every one whom they met, killing about thirty, among whom were several women, and, taking and bringing here some fifteen of the peaceable inhabitants of the place, who will be summarily tried by court-martial, although all of them have been identified as honest working people.

You may suppose how fearful the thing must have been when the Marquis de Cervera, present Mayor of Marianao, who did not conduct the attack, as the papers have said, but remained, keeping some 50,000 cartridges that were in the place, was horror-stricken and said that he was coming to see Gen. Weyler and tell him the whole truth. I don't know whether he has done so or whether he will do it later. These atrocious occurrences have caused so much indignation that several dispatches have been sent to your city in regard to them.

Gen. Weyler has telegraphed to Dupuy de Lome since his arrival here that nobody had been shot and that he had set at liberty several Cuban leaders made prisoners at Managua. This again is false, because I know it to be a fact that about the country peaceable people are being shot and assassinated in large numbers. From all directions families come into the city complaining that they have lost a father, a son, or a brother. What a savage set of people! When will the United States or any other nation intervene for the sake of humanity?

Meanwhile, Maceo has got over the famous military cordon and joined Gomez, without any mishap.

Mr. Pierra said that from other sources he was able to verify the reports of the atrocities, and had learned the names of a number of those who were the victims of the Guatao massacre, the incentive to which was possibly the fact that the Cuban flag was found floating over the public building which the Cuban soldiers had left.

"The town of Guatao," said he, "situated a few miles from Marianao, had been invaded by the Army of Liberation, and during the whole day of the 22d of February the beautiful banner of the insurgents floated proudly over the town. About 5 o'clock in the evening, fearing an attack from the enemy, they retired a few miles and encamped. The step was well taken, for not long after they had left a band of Spanish soldiers of considerable number made their appearance. Among the poor unfortunates assassinated by the Spanish soldiers, I have been able to get the names of the following: Francisco Amador, merchant; Francisco Laza, merchant; José Cantero, merchant; Arcadio Garcia, agent; Pascual Chaves, cigarmaker; Francisco Sale, cigarmaker; José Fernandez, cigarmaker; Vidal Prieto, merchant; Pedro Amador, cigarmaker."

Jail Hauled to a New Site.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, March 3.—The Rockville Centre village jail was on leased ground. The building belongs to the village, and recently the site it occupied was sold, and a change of location became necessary. The snowstorm afforded good sleighing, and the jail was put on low sleds to-day, and, without the jingling of bells, was hauled by six horses to a new site.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Count Alexander Hadik of Buda-Pesth, who returned to this country a short time ago for a short visit, had hardly arrived here before many plans for his entertainment were arranged. Count Hadik is very wealthy, and returns all compliments extended to him in a most charming manner. At Hodgson Hall last night he gave a domino supper, which was quite as smart a social function as any of the Lenten season. There were about 100 guests, including many unmarried and married men and women. Most of Count Hadik's acquaintances belong to the Newport cottage colony. The ballroom was exquisitely decorated with Oriental tapestries. Arranged around the large hall were twelve stalls constructed of tapestry. In each stall was a table set with covers for eight persons. The menu, by Berger, was an elaborate one. The waiters were dressed in the costumes of the servants of a Rajah. It was a very late affair. The guests did not arrive until just before 1 o'clock, when supper was served. The Hungarian Band was in attendance, and there was informal dancing. Among some of the guests were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks, Worthington Whitehouse, Perry Belmont, Norman de R. Whitehouse, James W. Gerard, Jr., Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Belle Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. Count Hadik expects to return to Buda-Pesth within the next few days in order to reach there by April 1, to be present at the exhibition, which is to be held in celebration of Buda-Pesth's one thousandth anniversary. After the exhibition the Count will return to this country in time for the Newport season.

—Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton gave the second of a series of interesting lectures on the American race in the ballroom at the Waldorf yesterday morning. Among those present were Mrs. William B. Ogden, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. James S. Warren, Mrs. John G. Dale, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Strong, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. Schuyler M. Warren, Mrs. W. Irving Clark, Miss Harriman, and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing. The next lecture will be given at the Waldorf on the morning of March 10.

—Mrs. Richard T. Davis of 674 West End Avenue was at home informally yesterday afternoon. She will continue to receive on Tuesdays until April.

—Mrs. Richard Henry Greene and Miss Greene of 235 Central Park West received informally yesterday afternoon.

—Society was out again in large force yesterday at the second day's exhibition at the American Art Gallery of eastern loom panels and floor coverings from the collection of Mr. Donchian of Hartford, Conn. In the morning and afternoon there was a large gathering of fashionable folks.

—The Daughters of Lafayette Post, an organization of young society women of the West End, will have a progressive euchre party on Saturday at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, 235 Central Park West.

—An informal reception will be given on Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Winans Brown of the Boulevard and West Seventy-sixth Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Henry Judson of 101 West Seventy-eighth Street will start on Saturday for a Southern tour.

—The art exhibition of the Colonial Club, at the Boulevard and Seventy-second Street, which will be opened to-morrow night and continue on Thursday and Friday afternoons, promises to be the finest in the history of the club. The committee which has the charge of the exhibition is composed of William T. Evans, Chairman; George A. Hearn, C. W. Luyster, and Mr. Ford.

—Miss Marion E. Coppernall will give the first of a series of Wednesday morning parlor readings to-day in the apartments of Mrs. W. W. Flanagan and Mrs. F. W. Montgomery, Boulevard and Seventy-second Street. Her subject will be "Michael Angelo and Victoria Colonna." "Goethe and Bettine" will be the subject of a lecture at Mrs. Harold Childs's home, 8 East Fifty-fourth Street, on March 18, and on March 25 "Pope and Lady Montagu" will be the subject at the home of Mrs. L. Laflin Kellogg of 133 West Seventieth Street. The patronesses are Mrs. Gertrude Whitman, Mrs. Alfred Zucker, Mrs. Perry Vedder, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Clayton Platt, Mrs. D. D. Nedwell, Mrs. F. W. Montgomery, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. Henry La Fetra, Mrs. F. G. Lord, Mrs. L. Laflin Kellogg, Mrs. William C. Jordan, Mrs. William Ivins, Mrs. Price W. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Henry Dwight Haven, Mrs. Edward B. Hill, Miss Edna Hulick Field, Mrs. W. W. Flanagan, Mrs. Daniel T. Evarts, Miss Susan Du Bois, Miss Lucy Du Bois, Mrs. Susan Porter Du Bois, Mrs. H. D. Cooper, Mrs. T. W. Bracher, and Mrs. William Crittendon Adams.

—Miss Emily Cunningham Cobb of Boston will give a series of readings soon on "Three Noted Frenchwomen—Grande Mademoiselle, Mme. de Staël, and George Sand," at the home of Mrs. Hubert Anstey of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. Miss Cobb will be assisted by Frederic Dean, Miss Virginia Bailey, and Victor Kuzdo, all of whom are well known in musical circles in New-York.

—The Amusement Club will meet to-night at the home of Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., of 103 East Fifty-seventh Street. The next meeting will be held on March 12 at the home of Mrs. J. Edgar Bull of 34 Gramercy Park.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Susan Ethel Drake, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. Drake of Boston, to Charles H. Lyon of New-York. The wedding will take place on Easter Tuesday at the home of the bride's parents in Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. William T. Taylor and the Misses Taylor, who have been spending several weeks in Paris, will leave that city within a fortnight for London on their way to New-York. Upon arriving here they will go directly to their country home near Catskill, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Louis Schaefer, who have been on their wedding tour in the South, have returned to the city and have taken up their residence at 215 West Forty-second Street.

—The Misses Williams, daughters of Mrs. J. H. H. Williams, have returned from Washington, where they have been visiting for three weeks. They will continue their informal Tuesday afternoons "At Home" at the Westminster.

—The engagement of Miss Mabel Harriette Knight and Alexander Hamilton Phillips of Princeton, N. J., was formally announced at a dinner party given by Mrs. Charles Knight on Saturday.

PATRIARCH.

The Best of Advice.

From The Wahpeton (N. D.) Times, Feb. 27.

If any person wants a good, clean, able, and level-headed New-York paper, he ought to secure THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The daily and Sunday cost $10; the daily without Sunday costs $8. THE TIMES is one of the greatest of the great newspapers.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

PLAYFUL MARCH WINDS

Whistled About Town at the Rate of Fifty Miles an Hour.

WEATHER BUREAU GIVES ITS DIRECTION

Ordinary Wayfarer in City's Streets Thought It Came from All Points of the Compass.

Wild March winds, swirling in the wake of Monday's storm, whistled a "polar symphony" through this city yesterday. The Weather Bureau men said that the wind's general direction was from the northwest.

Far removed from currents which swept up a street if you happened to be going down it, the Weather Bureau has better facilities for giving unbiased judgments on the weather than has the lowly citizen, whose path under the conditions of yesterday was not certain.

The bureau is, therefore, doubtless right about the southeast trend of the gale, which shrieked up streets and down alleys, but the pedestrian who was forced to beat to windward in whatever direction he essayed to go, will be hard to convince that the wind was not from all points of the compass, and regulated only by the direction in which he was not going.

In that cañon known as Exchange Place, the wind was up and down. "Tempt not the pass," was the advice given to the lame and halt by the group which blocked the Broadway end of the narrow thoroughfare.

The group, all busy business men and hard pressed for time, had anchored there to look upon the mishaps of their fellows. The reward of the curious came whenever an incautious wayfarer ventured into the street. The wind would calmly remove his hat and lift it a score of feet straight up in the air and then make a football of it for a block or so. The pavement was slippery, and the victim would start himself upon it with much suddenness and abandon and go tobogganing after his hat. And as the scenery flew past, there would come to him the sound of mirth, and onlookers would gleefully assure each other that the wind "didn't do a thing to him."

The highest velocity of the wind during the day, as was officially recorded by the Weather Bureau, was fifty-six miles an hour. That was during the forenoon hours. Observations taken at Sandy Hook showed that the highest velocity there was sixty-eight miles an hour at 4 P. M.

During the forenoon the storm was central over the Massachusetts coast. It was moving to the northeast, and last night at 10 o'clock it was revolving its way over Nova Scotia. Snow fell during the day over Northern New-York, Northern New-England States, and Canada. Slight flurries were reported from the Central States and in the Northwest.

The temperature at 6 A. M. yesterday was 19°, the minimum for the day. The thermometer ranged to 29° at 4 P. M., the highest reached during the day. The average temperature in the city was 24°, against 31.8° for the corresponding date of last year. The average temperature for corresponding date of the last twenty years is 34°.

High winds are expected to prevail to-day in this locality, but clear skies are promised. The winds of yesterday prevented many vessels which should have arrived from reaching port. Ships eastward bound left port on schedule time. The incomers will doubtless bring tales of hard usage when they finally battle their way into port.

LONG ISLAND TRAINS STALLED.

Locomotives Unable to Break the Heavily Packed Snow Drifts.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 3.—The high wind drifted the snow over the Long Island Railroad tracks at exposed points and in deep cuts through high ground, so that the early trains this morning had a hard time getting through. The westbound train on the main line, drawn by two locomotives, reached Hicksville and proceeded a mile west of that place, when a big drift was encountered. In trying to plow through the closely packed snow one engine left the track and the train became stalled. The passengers were transferred to the Northport train and that took the eastbound track as far as Mineola.

West of Mineola the Northport train had an encounter with a big drift that delayed it over an hour. A train on the Oyster Bay Branch was also stalled at the same station. All the trains on the other branches of the system had a hard time getting through.

An early train from Far Rockaway, with two locomotives, was stalled at Woodsburg for several hours by big drifts.

The trolley line between Jamaica and Brooklyn has been tied up since yesterday afternoon. Much of its track runs through exposed country, and the company found it impossible to keep the rails free from drifts.

The pilot of the locomotive drawing a train from Babylon was doubled up by contact with a hard drift, near Hicksville, and the passengers had to be transferred to other trains.

BLOWN FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.

R. B. Barkman Injured While Crossing the Passaic Meadows.

JERSEY CITY, March 3.—R. B. Barkman, who resides at Roseville, was blown from a Lehigh Valley Railroad train while crossing the Passaic Meadows this morning. He was fortunate enough to escape with his life, though seriously injured.

Mr. Barkman boarded the train at Newark. He found a seat in the smoking car, but when the train reached the meadows he concluded to go into the next car. The wind was blowing a gale at the time. Just as he opened the door and stepped out upon the platform, the wind, with terrific force, swept over the train.

Mr. Barkman grasped the rail, but was unable to retain his hold. The wind lifted him from his feet, broke his hold on the rail, and tossed him out on the frozen meadows as if he had been a pebble. He struck on his side and lay unconscious where he fell.

The horrified passengers in the next car saw him swept away and shouted to the conductor, who at once rang the bell. Owing to the speed at which the train was running, the engineer was unable to bring it to a stop until it had gone nearly a quarter of a mile. Then the cars were backed to where Mr. Barkman was lying.

He was still unconscious, but revived after being placed in the baggage car, where he was made as comfortable as possible. He had received several severe scalp wounds and was covered with contusions.

When the train reached Communipaw Station, it was met by an ambulance, and Mr. Barkman was taken to the City Hospital. There it was found that, in addition to his other injuries, his right hip had been dislocated.

Mr. Barkman is resting comfortably to-night, and the physicians say that unless he has suffered internal injuries that have not yet developed he will recover.

NELLIE WOODBURY BREAKING UP.

H. J. Libby May Be Hauled off the Beach—Wreckers at Both Vessels.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 3.—The schooner Nellie Woodbury, that went ashore during the storm yesterday morning, is going to pieces. A portion of her keel is reported to have come ashore late last night, and it is feared that she will be completely broken up by the seas before an effort can be made to get her off. She lies on Long Beach, and her position is considered a very dangerous one by the wreckers.

The bark H. J. Libby, that stranded on Jenes's Beach yesterday morning, it is believed will be floated again. The vessel's hold is full of water, and that keeps her from pounding on the beach. No effort was made to-day to get her off. The wreckers are evidently waiting for the gale of wind to subside. The bark has a cargo of salt on board.

The Chapman Wrecking Company early this morning sent their largest surfboat to the Nellie Woodbury. Her cargo, consisting of 7,500 tons of logwood, will be taken off, if possible, and deposited on the beach.

The Board of Underwriters have asked the Chapman people to take charge of the floating of the bark H. J. Libby.

Engine Overturned in New-Lots.

Locomotive No. 48 of the Manhattan Beach Railroad, which, with three cars and another engine on the rear of the train, was clearing snow from the tracks, toppled over into a snowbank at Vesta Avenue and New-Lots Road, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

The engineer and fireman fell under the engine cab, but were only slightly injured. After being treated by an ambulance surgeon they resumed work. A wrecking crew righted the overturned locomotive.

NOT WINE DRINKERS, HE DECLARES.

Percy T. Morgan Comments on the Habits of Americans and the Use of California's Product.

Percy T. Morgan, manager of the California Wine Association, who was in this city recently, made a statement on his return to San Francisco to a local newspaper there that will possibly astonish those who have believed the American people to be the greatest consumers of wine, particularly champagne, in the world. Mr. Morgan holds that this idea is fallacious. He said:

"The American people are not wine drinkers, and you can't make them so. I thought this was all fudge, but now I know it to be a fact. Even here in California, where wine is produced, the consumption is not large, and it is useless preaching wine-drinking to them. When men meet you with the statement that it does not agree with them, that it makes them bilious, there is no possible reply. In fact, the American stomach does not appear to be educated up to the point of using it as a daily beverage. As a consequence, we have to depend for the sale of our wines on the poorer classes of the people of New-Orleans and New-York and its vicinity. By that I mean Italians, French, and people of other Latin nationalities. They cannot afford to pay high prices, and while the industry at present is flourishing and the crop small, there is where the danger may result. To shut off these markets by advancing prices much beyond what they are at present would leave only the American field, and that cannot be counted upon.

"There is a queer thing about white wines. They are principally drunk, you know, by the Germans. Well, at the East they are so loyal to the Fatherland that they prefer to pay 25 per cent. more for the imported article than to buy the California product. As a matter of fact, the use of white wines is decreasing. They cost more to handle and preserve than the red, and are being supplanted largely by clarets and beer."

FIVE MEN FATALLY BURNED.

Tank in a Racine Factory Exploded—Money Loss, $150,000.

RACINE, Wis., March 3.—A gasoline tank in the engine department of the Racine Hardware Company, at Racine Junction, exploded this afternoon, demolishing that part of the building, fatally burning five men, and causing a loss of $150,000.

The men rushed for the windows and leaped to the ground below, a distance of twenty feet. Many of them were badly bruised, and some have broken bones. Five men were caught in a mass of flames and horribly burned about faces, arms, and bodies. Their names are A. J. King, George Nichols, John Fitch, George Stratton, and G. Anderson.

Two men employed in the metal department are missing, but it is believed they were injured and carried home by comrades.

Vermont Woman's Vote Counted.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 3.—In the municipal election to-day, Judge H. S. Peck, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by 8 plurality over ex-Minister Hazelton. The Republicans elected by a good majority four of the five Aldermen, while the Democrats elected the two School Commissioners, giving the Democrats control of the School Board.

In Ward One the Democratic candidate for Commissioner was elected by 1 plurality, and this vote was cast by the wife of the Democratic candidate for Alderman, she being the only woman in the city to vote.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—JULIA MARLOWE TABER.—Julia Marlowe Taber and Robert Taber will open their engagement at Palmer's Theatre next Monday evening. It has been several years since Mrs. Taber, under the name of Julia Marlowe, last appeared in New-York. They announce a careful presentation of "Romeo and Juliet" during the first week of their engagement. All the scenery and costumes for this play have been specially prepared, and the production will excite a great deal of interest. The répertoire for the second week will consist of "As You Like It," "The Hunchback," and "She Stoops to Conquer."

—TO REVIVE BOUCICAULT PLAYS.—At the American Theatre next week Aubrey Boucicault and Sadie Martinot will begin an engagement, during which they will present some of the most popular of the late Dion Boucicault's plays, including, "The Shaughraun," "Arrah na Pogue," and "The Colleen Bawn." Aubrey Boucicault will play the leading male parts, and Sadie Martinot the pricipal female characters. Included in the supporting company will be William Herbert and Kate Ryan, formerly leading woman of the Boston Museum.

—"FOR THE CROWN."—The news of the great success made in London by Forbes Robertson's production of "For the Crown" at the Lyceum has stimulated interest in Edward Vroom's beautiful setting of the same play at Palmer's. The run closes this week, and the remaining opportunities should not be neglected by those who desire to see a play which will become a classic. Mr. Vroom is arranging for a tour, on which he will present this play, Jean Reibepin's "Le Filibustier," and several standard romantic dramas.

—THE CUBANS AND ELSIE ADAIR.—Elsie Adair, the serpentine dancer at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, yesterday received from prominent Cuban citizens a letter of thanks for making the first display of the Cuban flag in a New-York theatre, and begging her acceptance of a jeweled pin in the form of a flag. The Junta has also taken official notice of Miss Adair's action, and has formally thanked her. A theatre party of 100 Cubans will attend the palace to-morrow night.

—TO PLAY "SAM'L OF POSEN."—M. B. Curtis, the original "Sam'l of Posen," is organizing a company to produce that play during a tour of the South and West. The piece has never been done in the South, but in the West it is quite as well known as it is here. Since Mr. Curtis was denied by the courts the right to produce "Gentleman Joe," however, he has been left with nothing but his old play to present, and he is going to try it again.

—BELASCO WRITING AGAIN.—David Belasco is writing another American play the scenes and characters of which will be all of this country. He spends his days on this new work, and in the evening is always at the Herald Square Theatre, attending personally to the performance of "The Heart of Maryland." Belasco finds little time for idling, and he has little inclination for it. He is happy only when at work.

—"GENTLEMAN JOE."—Many members of the Old Guard will attend the performance of "Gentleman Joe," at the Bijou Theatre, to-morrow night. The run of the comedy has been limited to March 14, and May Irwin will follow it with "The Widow Jones," March 16. Large audiences gather at the Bijou nightly to enjoy the acting of James T. Powers, Clara Wieland, Flora Irwin, and the others of the company.

—MARIE HALTON'S PARIS SUCCESS.—Marie Halton, the old Casino favorite, has made a big success in Paris by playing the part of an American girl in a musical comedy, called "Le Denier des Mariages," by Michel Carre and Edmund Missa. Miss Halton speaks mostly English, and the company with which she plays speaks nothing but French, and the critics give her great praise for her performance.

—CHARLES H. HOPPER'S NEW MANAGER.—At the close of his engagement at the Standard Theatre, Charles H. Hopper will pass under the management of Frank McKee, the business partner of Charles H. Hoyt. "Chimmie Fadden" has made a strong impression in this city, and under the skillful direction of Mr. McKee can hardly fail to prove a successful attraction all over the country.

—MANAGER CLINE RETURNED.—C. B. Cline, the popular business manager of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, has returned from his trip to Florida, and is once again at his desk, attending to the affairs of the music hall. He says that he feels in much better health than he did when he went away, and that the change of climate did him a great deal of good.

—ROBERT MANTELL'S NEW PLAY.—Robert Mantell has been rehearsing a new play, and will produce it for the first time in Cincinnati Thursday evening, March 12. The action of the drama, which is a romantic one, takes place in the time of Henry III. The plot is based on the alleged theft by the hero of a jeweled garter belonging to Margaret of Navarre.

—GARRICK THEATRE.—John Drew is drawing such satisfactory audiences at the Garrick Theatre in "The Squire of Dames," that he has not yet begun rehearsals of his new play. Charles Wyndham has sent word that he will run "The Squire of Dames" all through his London season.

—MABEL LOVE TO SAIL.—Mabel Love, the vaudeville artist, has closed her engagements in this country, and will sail for Southampton on the steamship New-York to-day.

—TO VISIT THE CASINO.—The Utopia Boat Club, which has sixty members, will attend the performance of "The Lady Slavey" at the Casino next Saturday evening.

Whether there was a conspiracy against us last year, an attempt to test the truth of our advertising whipcord livery as "ready-to-wear," we don't know.

We do know that the demand for these suits was so great it obliged us to change to "ready in about two weeks."

This year we are prepared to meet all "ready-to-wear" demands.

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MR. DEPEW TO STUDENTS.

He and Dr. MacArthur Address the Members of the Packard Political Science Club.

The first meeting of the Packard Political Science Club, which has been formed by the graduates of the Packard Business College, was held last night in the college rooms at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The club, as its name indicates, has been formed for the purpose of discussing current political and social topics.

Prof. S. S. Packard presided, and explained the objects for which the club had been formed. He said that it had grown out of the earnest demand of the students who had passed through the college course, but who are still willing to learn. They propose to discuss the topics of the day.

Chauncey M. Depew was then introduced, and after telling some funny stories, he said: "There is a Latin maxim, 'Out of Nothing, Nothing Can Come,' and this applied to some of our public speakers. There are certain human beings gifted with gab, but not gifted with thought. Their heads are empty. It is just such men who bring our American statesmanship into disgrace. It is so easy to talk about the greatness of our Nation, and its ability to whip all creation. We are just now in a boiling frame of mind, just spoiling for a fight. We have twisted the tail of the British lion and haven't got a roar out of him. We have smashed the toys of the infant King of Spain, and are now about to take his sweetmeats away from him, and are on the point of granting belligerent rights to Mrs. Ballington Booth.

"But when we come to devise a financial scheme that shall insure the prosperity of the Nation or make laws that shall promote the honor and glory of the country and the happiness of the people, it requires a knowledge that can only be obtained by hard study and full discussion; knowledge that comes both by sight and hearing, by reading everything you can on the subject you are studying and absorbing all you hear."

Mr. Depew reviewed the lives and achievements of some eminent American statesmen and orators and advised his young hearers to follow their example.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur then addressed the club. He said that the past thirty years had been the most eventful period in the history of the world, and he ventured the prophecy that the first decade of the coming century would witness some of the most marvelous inventions and discoveries in science which would astound the world.

"As you are formed for political discussion," continued the speaker, "I will suggest four planks for your political platform. We must in the first place insist on absolute prohibition of unworthy immigration. Then the time between the declaration of intention to become a citizen and the issue of naturalization papers must be prolonged. Another plank in your platform should be that public moneys must not be used for sectarian purposes. There must be no union between church and State in this country, and, finally, stand always and everywhere for the public schools of the United States."

The proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to Mr. Depew and Dr. MacArthur.

The officers of the club are: President—H. W. Brooks, Jr.; Vice President—Harry E. Cleland; Secretary and Treasurer—Dimon E. Roberts; Executive Committee—Enoch G. Megrue, Chairman; Harry E. Cleland, Arthur V. Lyall; Membership Committee—Charles L. Russell, Chairman; Frederick W. Deike, Harold T. Birnie.

BARN AND FOUR HOUSES BURNED.

Families Driven out of Their Homes by an Early Morning Fire.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 3.—Four houses and a large barn at Richmond Hill were destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss estimated at $20,000.

The houses were frame structures, situated at Jefferson and Chichester Avenues. Two of them and the barn were owned by Thomas P. Lally, and the other two by Mrs. Mary Lynch. The corner building was occupied as a store by Lally, and his family lived up stairs. Dr. H. McDonald had an office and apartment in the other Lally house, while Mrs. Lynch's buildings were occupied by John Rampmaier, a flagman on the Long Island Railroad, and W. S. Fedrick.

The fire started in the cellar or Lally's store about 2 A. M., and spread rapidly. Lally was awakened by the thick smoke, and after locating the fire returned, and, with the assistance of his clerk, rescued Mrs. Lally and their five children. The flames attacked the other houses before the occupants realized their danger. Dr. McDonald lost his library and other effects. The firemen found Mrs. Fedrick running wildly about her house with her three children. They carried them all to a place of safety.

Commencement Appointments Made.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 3.—Preliminary commencement appointments from the senior class of Williams College, based upon scholarship, were announced by the Faculty to-day, as follows:

Frederick Bowden Ayer, Worcester; John William Bockes, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Horace Greeley Brown, Plainfield, Conn.; Walter Ward Cooper, Little Falls, N. Y.; Philip H. Dater, Eagle Mills, N. Y.; Sylvester Chittenden Deming, Arlington, Vt.; Clarence Wells Dunham, Troy, N. Y.; Edward Calvin Durfee, Genesee, N. Y.; Leonard Titus Haight, Skaneateles, N. Y.; William Winn Hartwell, Woburn, Mass.; George Bancroft Kilbourne, Columbus, Ohio; Henry Seymour Knight, Lansingburg, N. Y.; Charles Francis Lyon, Auburn, N. Y.; Fred Hulse Mapes, Middletown, N. Y.; Clarence E. Parker and Nathaniel Willis Parker, South Granville, N. Y.; Edmonds Putney, New-York; James Wells Reed, Richmond Mills, N. Y.; Clarence John Russell, Pittsfield; Willard Dean Shannahan, Green Island, N. Y.; Karl Ephraim Weston, Winchendon; Henry Brainard White and Marcellus William Williamson, Manchester, N. H.; David M. Yeretsian, Turkey in Asia.

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The advantage of having your Summer house remodeled and decorated now, is that it will be ready to enjoy from the very beginning of warm weather.

The advantages of having us remodel and decorate it are that with our large store, we have richer resources to draw from than any other decorators; that we carry out your own vague ideas in the freshest and most delightful way; that our prices are the lowest, as you

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Pinaud's Vegetal, 36 cents.
Pinaud's Quinine, 57 cents.
Calder's Tooth Powder, 14 cents.
Dr. Barker's Hirsutus, 56 cents.
Sozodont, 47 cents.
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, 42 cents.
Roger & Gallet's Violette De Parme Toilet Waters, 64 cents.
Roger & Gallet's A La Violette Soap, 21 cents.
Face Chamois, 5 cents each.
Solid Back Hair Brushes, in Olive Wood, large size, $1.00.
A special line of Japanese Tooth and Nail Brushes, 15, 20 and 25 cents each.
Patey's Cold Cream, 10 cents.
Cheeseborough's Vaseline, (Blue Seal) 5 cents.
Crown's Crab Apple Blossom Extract in bulk, 45 cents per ounce.
Lubin's Jockey Club extract in bulk, 45 cents per ounce.
Cuticura Soap, 12 cents.
Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 21 cents.
Cosmo Buttermilk Soap, 8 cents.
Conti's Castile Soap, 52 cents a bar.
Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, 10 cents.
Violette Toilet Ammonia, 17 cents.

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Twenty-third Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—"The Errors of Life and Rights and Privileges of Law-Abiding Citizens," will be the subject of a lecture, to be given to-morrow night, at 125 East Twenty-third Street, by Mrs. C. L. Morehouse. The Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Morehouse is pastor, will be benefited by the proceeds of the lecture. The church is in debt to the extent of $6,000. Mrs. Morehouse attracted attention some time ago by her lecture before the Medico-Legal Society against compulsory vaccination.

—C. D. Sharkey of 151 West Tenth Street, an electrician employed by the Electric Light Power Company, while repairing an electric light lamp at Whitehall Street, near Front Street, yesterday, received a shock and fell from the ladder on which he was standing, to the sidewalk. He received injuries which rendered him unconscious, and he was removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

—The body of the man found on the Third Avenue elevated railroad, just south of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station, Monday night, was identified yesterday as that of Louis Patterson, a florist, of 63 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, formerly of the firm of Hart & Patterson of 110 West Thirtieth Street.

—Carson Miller of 727 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, who is engineer in the Salvation Army Barracks, 122 West Fourteenth Street, was accidentally struck yesterday with the elevator weights in the building, and had his jaw and nose fractured. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

—At the Emmet celebration to-night, at the Grand Central Palace, W. Bourke Cockran will deliver an address. It is said that Mr. Cockran's speech will enunciate a progamme of national policy, on which it is expected that all sections of Nationalists throughout the world can unite.

—Mlle. Clarisse Yvell of the Opéra Comique, Paris, will give a concert this afternoon at Carnegie Music Hall. Among the selections which Mlle. Yvell will sing will be Massenet's Air d'Herodiade, Schumann's "Elle est a Toi," and the Serenade from "Manon."

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THE MARQUETTE STATUE

Fears That Fanatics May Attempt to Destroy the Work.

SPECIALLY GUARDED BY THE POLICE

The Facts Regarding the Presentation of This Statue to the Nation by the State of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The officials of the Capitol having reason to believe that some fanatical attempt may be made to destroy the statue of Père Marquette, presented to the Government by the State of Wisconsin and now in Statuary Hall, have detailed a Capitol policeman to keep constant watch where the marble figure stands on its bronze pedestal. It is the purpose of the Captain of the Capitol police not to leave the statue unprotected day or night. Detectives were looking for a man who was heard to say that if the opportunity was presented he would place a bomb under the statue and blow it into a thousand pieces. The statue has became an object of marked interest to visitors at the Capitol. The notoriety it has gained through the adverse criticism against its acceptance by the Government has given it a prominence far beyond which its artistic merits entitle it to, and yet those merits are great.

While conflicting stories have been circulated with reference to the statue, Senator Vilas of Wisconsin is authority for the statement that it will not at this time be formally presented to the Government, for the simple reason that two years ago it was accepted by Congress in a resolution which passed both the House and the Senate. Some time in the future, Senator Vilas cannot say when, speeches will be made in the Senate by himself and his colleague, Mr. Mitchell, and possibly also in the House, commemorative of Marquette's life and services as an explorer. Beyond this, it is said, no further action will be taken with respect to the matter.

The original act of Congress relative to the erection of statues in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, authorizes the President to invite the States to furnish statues of either marble or bronze of distinguished persons, who had been citizens of such States, illustrious for historic reasons, or distinguished for civic or military services. The statue, about which the dispute has arisen, was authorized by the State of Wisconsin by an act of the Legislature of 1887, appropriating $10,000 for a statue of Père Marquette. Nothing was done in the matter until after Mr. Vilas was elected to the Senate in the Fifty-second Congress. Senator Mitchell, then a member of the House, had introduced in that body a joint resolution providing that Congress should accept from the State of Wisconsin a statue of Marquette, the resolution referring to him as "that faithful missionary."

This resolution passed the House and was sent to the Senate, where it was held for a year, because of the belief on the part of some Senators that it was improper on the ground that Marquette was not a citizen of the State that donated the statue, and that, to that extent at least, it did not comply with the original law. Meantime, in the Winter of 1893, the Legislature of Wisconsin passed a joint resolution earnestly requesting the Wisconsin Senators to secure the passage of the resolution of acceptance. Under such instructions, the Senators from that State set aside their own personal opinions in the matter, and urged the adoption of the resolution. They reached Mr. Vilas in the Senate at so late an hour that he was only able to secure their passage March 3, 1893, during the closing hours of Congress. They failed to receive the signature of the President on account of the mass of legislative business that reached him within a few hours of the Constitutional period for the dissolution of the Congress.

During the extra session of the Fifty-third Congress the resolutions were again presented and passed the House Oct. 11, 1893. They went to the Senate on the same day and on that day they were agreed to by the Senate with the amendment that this statue was to be considered as one of the two to which the State was entitled under the law. The President signed this joint resolution and it became a law, thus closing the whole transaction so far as the Congress had anything to do with it. It only remained for the State of Wisconsin to prepare and set up the statue.

It may be well to cite as a matter of legislative history that it was explicitly stated on the floor by Mr. Mitchell and subsequently by Mr. Vilas that the purpose of the resolution was to accept the statue in advance because the law did not authorize it in terms, inasmuch as Marquette was not a citizen of Wisconsin.

Although not a citizen of the State, it was claimed that Marquette came within the provisions of the law otherwise for the reason that he was a man illustrious in historic achievements. He was the first explorer of the Mississippi River, and first ascertained that it was a stream of magnitude bearing relation to the contour of the Continent. His explorations ranged from near the headwaters to the territory that now forms the State of Arkansas, and his investigations that far led him to the knowledge of the fact that the stream emptied into the ocean on the South.

With regard to the alleged abandonment of the services in connection with the unveiling of the statue, Mr. Vilas says there never has been any arrangement for the unveiling. It has been the custom to remove the veil at the proper time and submit the speeches, if any, subsequently in either house of Congress. When the proper time comes both Senators Vilas and Mitchell will submit to the Senate appropriate remarks upon the life and services of the distinguished missionary who has been honored by the people of the State they represent.

Mr. Linton expresses himself as well pleased with the introduction of his resolutions. They have had, he says, the desired effect in that they have prevented the ecclesiastical ceremonies, with all the attendant pomp and circumstance with which they were to be associated, in connection with the formal unveiling of the statue. He has been informed and he has reason to believe that the information is well founded, that the Legislature of Wisconsin will withdraw the statue and replace it with one representing some of her great sons who have won renown as statesmen or military heroes, and who, also, unlike Marquette, are natives of that State. Meanwhile the statue which, Mr. Linton frankly states, represents the best product of the sculptor's skill, will remain in Statuary Hall until the State Legislature shall have an opportunity to act.

The statue to-day, as on yesterday and Saturday, has been the centre of interest to visitors at the Capitol. The policeman in uniform who has been guarding it lately has been removed, and the safety of the statue is now intrusted to the regular custodian of Statuary Hall, and to a member of the Capitol police force dressed in citizen's clothes. It was deemed advisable to remove the uniformed policeman, inasmuch as his presence beside the figure gave it an undue importance, and surrounded it with more of sensationalism than was thought advisable at this time. The police officials report this afternoon that none of those who personally inspected the statue to-day have been heard to mutter threats against it, and it is believed by them that within a few days the excitement regarding it will die out, and that the only interest it will possess in future for strangers will be its distinctively artistic merits.

SALOONS WITHIN THE LIMITS.

Excise Commissioners Issue Orders How to Measure Those Too Near Churches or Schoolhouses.

The Commissioners of Excise have issued for the guidance of their Inspectors the following directions for measuring in the cases of saloons which are within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse:

Where a building occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse is on the same street or avenue with the place to be reported on, and the entrance of the church or school is on the same street or avenue with the entrance of the place to be reported on, measure in a straight line from the centre of the entrance of the building used as a church or schoolhouse to the centre of the entrance of the place to be reported on, if possible.

Where a person was not licensed at the place prior to April 29, 1893, measure in a straight line from the centre of the nearest entrance of the church or school to the centre of the nearest entrance of the place to be reported on.

Where a person was licensed at the place prior to April 29, 1893, but not prior to April 30, 1892, measure in a straight line from the centre of the principal entrance of the church or schoolhouse to the centre of the principal entrance of the place to be reported on. If measurements are made between principal entrances, Inspectors must ascertain, if possible, where the principal entrances were situated at the time of the granting of the license, and must so report and measure the same.

Measurements as to the principal entrances are to be taken only in cases where persons were licensed subsequent to April 30, 1892, and prior to April 29, 1893.

If the entrance of the place to be reported on is around the corner, so that the measurement cannot be taken by one straight line, then measure by the shortest number of straight lines to such entrance.

By entrance to the building occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse is meant the entrance to the building itself, so used; that is to say, the permanent door through which a person entering finds himself in the interior of the building.

By entrance to the place to be reported on is meant the permanent entrance whereby a person can go in or out of such place. If there is another entrance to the building in which the place to be reported on is situated, but access cannot be had to the place to be reported on by means of such other entrance, that entrance is not the entrance to the place.

The Commissioners will determine whether a building is occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse. The duty of the Inspector is to state what is done in the building or any part thereof. State the name of the church or school.

It is now estimated that about 900 saloons will be affected by the enforcement of the law.

RUNAWAY BOYS WHO WERE DISHONEST.

Wealthy Johnstown Leather Merchant Will Prosecute His Son.

John H. Carroll and F. Russell Lord, runaway boys from Johnstown, N. Y., were remanded until to-day in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of forgery.

They were arrested at Winter & Goetz's leather store, at 186 William Street, where they presented a fraudulent check for $15. It was purported to have been drawn by Thomas Lord, father of one of the boys, a wealthy leather merchant at Johnstown. A dispatch was sent to Mr. Lord, and it was found that the check was a forgery. The boys were arrested. Mr. Lord said he would come down to prosecute his son.

A blank check book with twenty checks missing was found in young Lord's pocket. He and his companion have been wandering about Boston and Philadelphia, where the other checks, it is thought, were disposed of. The boys are well educated.

Health Board Restricts Sale of Veal.

At the meeting of the Health Board yesterday the Sanitary Code was amended, so as to prohibit the sale of veal from calves weighing less than forty-five pounds.

J. A. Deghinee of 41 Park Avenue, assistant chemist, was appointed to succeed Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, who was made chief chemist two weeks ago.

The board gave orders that the premises at 17 Rector Street and 12 Elm Street must be vacated, if they are not put in better sanitary condition within five days.

TO EXEMPT THE CHURCHES

Hearing Before the Mayor on the Butts Assessment Bill.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST IT

Opponents Claim the Measure Is Unjust, and Ministers Say Churches Benefit Communities.

There was an interesting controversy in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon when the Mayor gave a public hearing on the Butts bill, which exempts from assessment for public improvement all property actually used for church purposes in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, from Jan. 1, 1896, until Jan. 1, 1899.

The bill was stoutly opposed and stoutly defended. The Mayor's office was filled with clergymen of various denominations, church trustees, and lawyers.

As usual in all public hearings on bills, the Mayor heard the opposition first.

Henry Finck, representing the Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, presented resolutions adopted by that organization against the bill. Mr. Finck said that as religious corporations benefited by improvements, they should be willing to bear their share of the cost. If they were exempted, it would be a hardship on the great mass of small property owners, who would have to pay the amount of the exemption on the churches.

R. S. Guernsey, a real estate lawyer, of 58 Cedar Street, presented a written argument, in which, among other things, he said:

"Such a law as is proposed will be of more injury to the improvement and value of real estate in that locality than any one that can be enacted. The total local assessment for local improvements is now from $10 to $20 per foot front, upon private real estate, without regard to value or location. None of the railroads or other corporations that use or are to use the streets are assessed at all for any improvements.

"An assessment of $10 per foot, capitalized at 5 per cent., makes a perpetual tax of 2 per cent. upon a valuation of $750 on a twenty-five-foot-front lot. This valuation is more than it is now upon the assessment rolls for general taxation on most of the lots in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in New-York City.

"I have not seen the bill, but learn that it does not provide how the deficiency caused by deduction of church property shall be made up. It is presumed that it will be made up by adding it to the assessment of individual property holders. It should at least provide that the additional sum be made up by general taxation.

"There is a vast amount of church property holdings, consisting of burial grounds, churchyards, church schools, &c., in that part of the city.

"Mr. Butts could not do any greater injury to the annexed district than to conceive and foster this proposed law.

"It is also unjust to proposed local improvements in other parts of the city, where it does not apply, and also where local improvements have already been made and churches have already paid the same as other property."

Edgar Ketcham said the assessments on some of the property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards amounted already almost to confiscation, and if this bill should be made a law many owners would be seriously embarrassed. He did not believe any of the churches wanted to advocate anything that would be unfair and unjust.

"I do not know," Mr. Ketcham continued, "whether it is intended that the city should itself pay the assessments that the churches may be exempted from."

"There is no such provision in the bill," the Mayor explained.

Augustus A. Levy made an attack on the constitutionality of the bill. He was confident the Court of Appeals would declare it unconstitutional if it became a law. He submitted a brief on the question, which he asked the Mayor to refer to Corporation Counsel Scott. The assessment lawyers, he said, would attack all assessments levied after the bill became a law.

Mr. Levy also opposed the bill on ethical grounds. To concede the exemption was to give away the public moneys to private corporations, and that would place the Mayor in opposition to the provisions of the constitution.

Dr. Henry M. Coxe of the William's Bridge Baptist Church opened the discussion for the advocates of the bill. He said he wanted particularly to show that on ethical grounds the Mayor ought to sign the bill.

"My little church," he said, "was assessed $1,700 for a sewer which it cannot connect with, and does not want. Why burden the churches. They do not benefit as other property does by the improvements."

Dr. Coxe said the churches held no property for speculative purposes. The churches were a benefit to surrounding property and a help to the community in the teaching of children and in assisting the ill and poor.

"Wipe them out," he said, "and your taxable valuations will dwindle down by millions."

The Rev. Bromley H. Humphreys said: "Unless all property is benefited equally from improvements, all should not be equally assessed. That may not be a legal argument, but it is common sense. A man owning an apartment house could charge additional rent as a result of improvements. A piece of land might increase in speculative value from $10,000 to $20,000, but church property is held for religious purposes only, and it ought not to be burdened by assessments from which there will be no returns." He said the practical and ethical met in this matter. In conclusion, he said:

"I beg your Honor to approve the bill."

The Rev. M. B. Willis of the Church of the Disciples, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, said the Mayor's proposition to restrict the operation of the act to property actually in use for church purposes was wise, but he wanted to remind the Mayor that most church real estate could not be devoted to any secular purpose. His church had property deeded to it with the proviso that if ever an attempt was made to use it for other than religious purposes it was to revert at once to the State Missionary Society. It was unfair to compare their institutions in the new wards with some of the rich down-town churches. In the new wards they were poor and struggling, and he was simply astonished at the arguments that were used by the opposition.

Arguments in favor of the bill were also made by the Rev. Dr. A. R. Waite, the Rev. George Nixon, the Rev. Dr. Joseph D. Peters, J. Schuyler Anderson, and others.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, a Baptist minister, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, said: "We have not come as bandits to rob the City Treasury." He said the cost of the improvements in Tremont had caused serious financial embarrassment. The churches in the new district were young. Many of them were already overburdened with debt. He knew of one that was carrying a mortgage of $150,000, and if assessments were to be piled up on top of that it would be crushed.

The Rev. Father Farrell of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church urged the Mayor to approve the bill. He said:

"If there were more churches and fewer saloons, and more men such as those now in this office, it would be better for everybody."

The Mayor did not give his decision on the bill, but it is understood he will sign it if he is certain that it restricts the exemption to property actually in use for church purposes. If he is not satisfied on this point he will send it back for amendment.

WARDEN O'ROURKE'S DISMISSAL.

Rigid Examination by Commissioners of Charities—Other Dismissals May Follow.

The dismissal of Warden W. B. O'Rourke from his position at Bellevue Hospital and the investigation by the Commissioners of Charities into that institution have led to a belief that a complete reorganization of the staff is to be expected.

Michael J. Rickard will remain as Acting Superintendent for the present. He was summoned before the Commissioners yesterday morning and underwent a long examination. Miss Agnes Brennan, the Superintendent of the female training school for nurses, was also called before them.

Commissioner O'Beirne after the meeting said that Mr. Rickard had been highly recommended by the board. He did not know what likelihood there was of his being appointed permanent Superintendent.

Mr. O'Beirne maintained that lax discipline was responsible for O'Rourke's dismissal. He was asked if there were any specific cases that could be cited.

"Well," said the Commissioner, "there is the case of a patient who had his overcoat stolen. It was valued at $35. Then, a man, while a patient in the hospital, had to pay 5 and 10 cents for a glass of milk. Furthermore, there is a man named John Maloney who is on the payrolls as an orderly. We know that his brother has an undertaker's establishment across the street from the hospital, and Maloney uses his position to get him trade. All this should have been well known to Mr. O'Rourke."

O'Rourke, when brought before the Commissioners, said he heard of the overcoat theft. The milk charges, he said, was the affair of the nurses. The next question put to him was whether one cook had not struck another. The Superintendent said such a thing had occurred. He called the attention of the police to the matter, but the man who was struck refused to make any complaint. When asked if an attendant in the amphitheatre named Leonard earned $125 over his salary by assisting at operations, he said that, to the best of his knowledge, he only received presents from the doctors at Christmas. The Commissioners considered a month's grocery bill of $400 exorbitant. They also inquired closely into Orderly Maloney's car-fare bills. They amounted to $30 a month. O'Rourke said the outdoor department was responsible for that.

The ex-Warden was last asked about a man named Ripley, who died at Bellevue. The Commissioners wanted to know who buried him. O'Rourke said the body had been shipped to Hartford, Conn.

Commissioner O'Beirne was then asked if there were to be other dismissals. He said there would be. "We have the ground work for such action already established," he said, "but we are desirous of making an investigation in each case."

Better Trade at Mining Exchange.

Brokers at the Mining Exchange, under assurances that their demands for improved methods of management, would be satisfied promptly by the Directors, induced their customers yesterday to place larger orders than usual for the morning call. This stimulated trading, and resulted in the best day's business since the Exchange was opened. Sales reached 133,400 shares, of which 52,700 were in Old Gold, at 5 to 7 cents, 21,200 in Justine at 3⅞ to 4¼ cents, 20,500 in Mic Mac at 9 to 11 cents, 16,000 in Mineral Farm at 3⅜ to 3½ cents, 5,500 in Lincoln Bay at 5⅜ to 6¼ cents, and 1,500 in Gold Hill at 17 cents.

NEW-YORK'S GRAIN TRADE

Merchants Say that It Is Being Ruined by the Railroads.

ADVANTAGE FOR SOUTHERN CITIES

Warehouse Companies Condemned—Charges Refuted by Those Against Whom They Are Made.

The Grain Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange is investigating the causes for the exceedingly scanty supply of grain which is now coming to this city for export.

Three published charges have been brought to the attention of the committee, directly affecting the whole subject. These charges, all of which are intended by those who make them account for the decline in New-York City's export grain trade, are as follows:

1. The New-York Central, Erie, Lehigh Valley, West Shore, and other railroads are in a traffic agreement which discriminates against New-York by giving a differential rate of 2 cents per hundred pounds in favor of Philadelphia, and 3 cents per hundred pounds in favor of all ports south of Philadelphia, thereby diverting the export grain trade to the Southern ports.

2. The International Elevating Company of New-Jersey, not only monopolizes the grain elevating and transfer business of this port, but also exacts an unlawful extra charge of one-half cent per bushel.

3. The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of New-York not only monopolizes the grain storage business of the port but exacts an extra charge of one-half cent a bushel for "extra storage on grain delivered to ocean vessels," and also has not shown great earnestness in filling orders promptly and preventing delays.

Eben B. Thomas, President of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, when asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what effect the differentials in favor of Southern ports had on the grain export trade of New-York, said: "These differential rates probably have something to do—how much I do not know—with the amount of grain sent here for export, but there are other causes which have contributed to the low state of this export grain trade here at the present time.

"These differential rates are no new thing. They have existed just as they are, uninterruptedly, for at least fifteen years.

"Considerable grain is now being exported at New-Orleans, being taken there by the Illinois Central Railroad. That road's normal business is carrying loaded cars North and empty cars South, so the road's officers, I suppose, thought they might as well carry grain South. But I doubt the permanence and value of this Southern grain carrying trade. I think it is exaggerated. At any rate it will not be carried on next Summer, because experience has shown that corn cannot be carried through the Southern States for export in hot weather.

"Then, again, within the last few years, two competing lines of railroads to the Atlantic seaboard have been built south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, namely, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western. They are active competitors for carrying grain to the seaboard for export, and it is not to be expected they would not cause some difference in the amount of grain sent East for export by the Northern trunk lines. But the question of the permanence of these new competing elements has yet to be established. There is no question, though, but that considerable grain and provisions are now reaching seaboard at Newport News and Norfolk.

"As to whether the differential rates in favor of the Southern ports are too large, that is a subject for arbitration and agreement. I do not think the time has come for that. The statistics and arguments of shippers should be heard and considered first, before much can be said about changing the differentials. In justice to the Southern ports it should be said they complain that in the open season on the lakes and canals the Southern ports are discriminated against.

"New lines to the Gulf ports have had an effect on the grain export trade of New-York. Galveston, Texas, for instance, has become a port of export, and the roads running there drain the corn-producing States, such as Kansas and Nebraska. That country is rapidly settling, and is fast producing.

"So it is plain that the present decrease in the grain export trade of New-York is not due alone to the differentials in favor of the Southern ports. Changed commercial conditions have come into play.

"It would not be practical to make an export rate on corn, and on corn alone. To do so, and not apply the rate to all the rest of the commodities which are now rated in accordance with the corn rate, would work great injustice, however desirable a new rate on corn alone might be.

"It is a question if it does not cost more to handle corn in the port of New-York than in Newport News."

Thomas A. McIntyre, President of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, of New-York, is out of the city, and at the office of the company it was said yesterday that no one there was authorized to speak in his absence.

Frederick J. Middlebrook of counsel to the company said: "I know this much, that since the organization of the company no rates have been increased in any particular, and our customers are being charged no more than was charged by the individual warehouse and elevator owners prior to the consolidation of warehouse interests. I have never heard that we were exacting illegal fees, or were doing anything that was not reasonable and right. That is our aim."

Edward G. Burgess, President of the International Elevating Company of New-York, said: "We exact no illegal fees. We do charge an extra one-half cent per bushel for moving out elevators to the place of transfer; but that is only in accordance with a personal agreement with the members of the Produce Exchange. We do not charge exorbitantly, in proof of which I cite the fact that our company makes only 4 per cent. profit per year on its capital stock, and its stock is selling at only sixty. The whole issue can be bought at that figure. Our charges have nothing to do with keeping grain away from New-York. We are not in league with the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, but are in active competition with it."

HOMES FOR THE RESIDENT STUDENTS.

The Plan to be Carried Out by the New-York University.

The New-York University is preparing to adopt an English university feature in the way of providing for students in residence. The entire eastern extremity of University Heights is devoted to a "College Close," which includes an inner court measuring about 250 feet in width by about 300 feet in length. Fronting upon this, five residence halls and a dining hall are planned. Their outside windows eastward will overlook Aqueduct and University Avenues, and on the westward, the lawn tennis courts, the Founders' Memorial, and the Ohio Field.

The first university residence hall is to be built immediately. It will be 150 feet in length by 48 feet in depth and four stories high above a lofty basement. The hall is to be of grayish yellow brick, with pink Milford granite and Indiana limestone trimmings, and the roof of Spanish tiles. It is expected that this university residence hall will be completed in time for the opening of the sixty-fifth college year in October next.

High Class Fiction

During the next six months THE NEW-YORK TIMES will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

OWEN WISTER, MARY E. WILKINS,
ANTHONY HOPE, A. CONAN DOYLE,
IAN MACLAREN, STANLEY J. WEYMAN,
BRET HARTE, FRANK R. STOCKTON,
J. M. BARRIE, BEATRICE HARRADEN,
AMELIA E. BARR, GRANT ALLEN,
JULIAN HAWTHORNE, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,
AND MANY OTHERS.

BEGINNING WITH "FLORE,"

by the young English story-writer,

STANLEY J. WEYMAN,

THE TIMES will follow during the month with tales written by

SIR WALTER BESANT AND WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK, W. W. JACOBS, CHARLES KELSEY GAINES, HOWARD FIELDING, GEORGE GISSING, and GILBERT PARKER.

TO PRESERVE MEMENTOS

Museum for Relics of Colonial Days May Be Established.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN ITS ADVOCATES

They Think that Through It Respect for Former Great Americans Will Be Increased.

The contention that Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, in calling a meeting at the Hotel Normandie for to-night to discuss a plan for a building which shall consolidate all patriotic and historical societies under one roof and be their common meeting place, forestalled a meeting at the Waldorf March 7, was maintained yesterday.

Gen. Earle has admitted that in his invitations he borrowed phrases from the circular sent out by Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, temporary secretary for the project to be discussed at the Waldorf, but disclaims any intention of antagonizing this patriotic scheme by what he proposes.

What has come to be known as the Waldorf meeting is the result of efforts made by several philanthropic and public-spirited women to attract the attention of the masses to Revolutionary or Colonial relics, with the conviction that such interest would bring about a desire to learn the history of such objects, and thus increase the respect for those who laid the foundations of our system of government.

None of the promoters of the historical museum scheme court publicity, and all express regret that the shadow of a controversy has arisen, while it is maintained that, although Gen. Earle may have had a like project two years ago, the idea of a historical museum was not in any way inspired by him.

They also call attention to the fact that while their invitations were sent out Feb. 20, Gen. Earle's were sent out Feb. 24, and that while he promised his support to the historical museum project, invitations to the Hotel Normandie meeting were not sent to those prominent in the other endeavor, among whom were Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, and Gen. James M. Varnum.

"I can only say," said a woman who has been ardent in bringing about the Waldorf meeting, "that what has occurred is discouraging. It is so disagreeable to be involved in publicity, and to deal with misrepresentations and controversies, and it seems to me that any project of this sort, be the plane on which it is started never so high, is destined to encounter petty obstacles that hamper and annoy.

"The idea of a historical museum came of work done among the poor. They were found deplorably, alarmingly, ignorant of their country's past, yet eager to learn of it, and disposed to revere mementoes of great men and events.

"I can recall a conversation about Washington with one man:

"'Had he,' he asked, 'a sword?'

"'Certainly; he was a soldier.'

"'And can it be seen?'

"'Why, yes, it has been preserved.'

"'Well, if I could take my little boy to see that sword, I'd lift him in my arms so that he could touch it.'

"That spirit that we want to foster is latent and this is encouraging. So one of the ideas of those who wish to found a historical museum is to establish a place accessible to the masses, the very poor, the people, in a word, in which the spirit of patriotism could be made familiar to them and inspire them.

"Does it not seem that if this could be accomplished such sentiments would be foes to the prevailing disposition to dissatisfaction, revolt, and anarchy?

"Such a museum should, in my view, be as the circular says, a sort of deposit vault, through which the public might pass and see safely cared for the precious remnants of the Nation's history, the touch of which ought to animate the true National spirit and give patriotic pride, and incite admiration for our country's pioneers.

"The meeting will be held next Saturday night at the Waldorf. What may be done then cannot be predicted. At any rate, the various associations and persons to whom our invitations were sent, know that we disavow any connection with any plan by Gen. Earle.

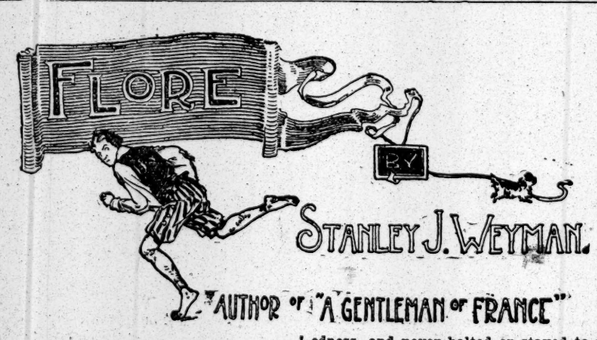
"He was a stranger to those who visited him and placed before him the project for a museum because he had purchased the Jumel place, and was in touch with a valuable collection of relics. He promised his support and co-operation, and was delighted, he said, with the idea.

"Then he arranged for a meeting like ours, taking his chief ideas from our circular."

Of those who will attend the meeting at the Waldorf are Mayor Strong, Frederic S. Talmadge, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Gen. James M. Varnum, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Mary Vanderpool, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Judge Henry E. Howland, and Gen. James Grant Wilson.

Circulation of United States Money.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The circulation of all kinds of money in the United States decreased during the month of February $60,978,550, of which $53,969,095 was in gold. This large decrease is due to the money having been paid into the Treasury on the bond account. The total of all kinds of money in circulation on March 1 is placed at $1,528,742,057, or $21.59 per capita.



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SYNOPSIS.

Prosper is third secretary to the Bishop of Beaulais, who, at the death of Louis XIII., becomes the rival of Cardinal Mazarin for the Premiership of France and for the favor of Anne of Austria, the Queen Regent. By an error in copying, Prosper leads the Bishop to make an absurd error in stating the population of Paris to the Council. Prosper is dismissed with a beating. He is reviled by the Bishop's steward, whom he attacks in his rage, and is pursued through the streets of Paris. As he is escaping he overtakes another fugitive, who looks around in fear and throws a bundle into Prosper's arms. Prosper staggers against a door in a wall, which opens, and his pursuers go by. He discovers that the bundle contains something alive, perhaps a stolen child. He determines to restore it, and claim a reward, but as he turns the end of the street he is tripped up by another man, who seizes the parcel and runs off. Prosper makes his way to the suburbs and seeks refuge in a barn. On awaking he finds near him the fugitive who tossed him the bundle. The latter is much cast down when he learns that he had given it up needlessly, but is evidently overjoyed when Prosper tells him that a lame man regained it, evidently recognizing a friend. Meanwhile Prosper has noticed a small cape in the man's girdle, bearing the royal crown, and at once surmises that the infant King of France was being carried off. He and the stranger return to Paris, and Prosper takes note of a door at which the man lingers for a short time before they separate.

PART III.

But I knew or thought that I knew all now, and the moment he was out of sight, set off toward the Palais Royal like a hound let loose, heeding neither those against whom I bumped in the straiter ways, nor the danger I ran of recognition, nor the miserable aspect I wore. I forgot all, save my news, even my own wretchedness, and never halted or stayed to take breath until I stood panting in the doorway of the lodge at the Palais, and met my father-in-law's gaze of disgust and astonishment.

He was just off the night turn, and met me on the threshold. I saw beyond him the grinning faces of the under porters. But I had that to tell which still upheld me. I threw up my hands.

"I know where they are!" I cried, breathless. "I can take you to them!"

He gazed at me, dumb with surprise and rage, and doubtless a less reputable son-in-law than I appeared would have been hard to find. Then his passion found vent. "Pig! Jackal! Gutter-bird!" he cried. "Begone! Begone, or I will have you flayed!"

"But I know where they are! I know where they have him!" I protested.

His face underwent a startling change. He darted forward with a nimbleness wonderful in one of his bulk, and caught me by the collar. "What!" he said, "have you seen the dog?"

"The dog?" I cried. "No, but I have seen the King! I have held him in my arms! He is—"

He released me suddenly and fell back a pace, looking at me so oddly that I paused. "Say it again," he said, slowly. "You have held the—"

"The King! the King!" I cried, impatiently. "In these arms. I know where they have him, or at least where the robbers are."

His double chin fell and his red face lost color. "Poor devil!" he said, still staring at me. "They have driven him mad!"

"But—" I cried. "Are you not going to—"

He waved me off and retreated a step hastily and crossed himself. "Jacques," he exclaimed, "move him off! Move him off, do you hear, man?"

"But, I tell you," I cried, fiercely, "they have stolen the King! They have stolen his Majesty, and I—"

"There, there, be calm," he answered. "They have stolen the Queen's dog, that is true. But have it your own way if you like; only go. Go from here, and quickly, or it will be the worse for you, for here comes Monseigneur the Bishop, to wait on her Majesty, and if he sees you you will—There, make way, make way!" he continued, addressing the little crowd that had assembled. "Way, way, for Monseigneur the Bishop of Beauvais!"

As he spoke the Bishop and his train turned out of St. Antoine and the crowd attended him eddied about the Palais entrance. I was hustled and swept out of the way, and, luckily escaping notice, found myself a few minutes later crouching in a blind alley that runs beside the Church of St. Jacques—crouching and wolfing a crust of bread which one of the men with whom I had often talked in the lodge had thrust into my hand. I ate it with tears; in all Paris that day was no more miserable outcast. What had become of my wife I knew not, and I dared not show myself at the Bishop's to ask; my father-in-law was hardened against me, and at the best thought me mad; I had no longer home or friend, and—this at the moment cut most sharply—the gorgeous hopes in which I had indulged a few moments before were as last year's snow!

I crouched and shivered. In St. Antoine, at the mouth of the alley, a man was publishing a notice, and presently his voice caught my attention in the middle of my lamentations. I listened, at first idly, then with my mind. "Oyez! Oyez!" he cried. "Whereas, some evil person, having no fear of God or the law before his eyes, has imprudently, feloniously, and treasonably stolen from the Palais Royal a spaniel, the property of the Queen Regent's most excellent Majesty—that is to say, that any one"—rumble—rumble—rumble—here a passing coach drowned some sentences, and then I caught—"five hundred crowns, the same to be paid by Monseigneur the Bishop of Beauvais, President of the Council."

"And glad to pay it!" snarled a voice quite close to me. I started and looked up. Two men were talking at a window above my head.

"Yet it is a high price for a dog," the other sneered.

"But low for a Queen. Still, it buys her. And this is Richelieu's France!"

"Was!" the other said, pithily. "Well, you know the proverb: 'A living dog is better than a dead lion.'"

"Aye," his companion rejoined, "but I have a fancy that that dog's name is spelled neither with an 'F' for Flore—which was the whelp's name, was it not?—nor a 'B' for Beauvais; nor 'C' for Condé; but with an 'M'—"

I Started, and Looked Up.

"For Mazarin!" the other answered, sharply. "Yes, if he find the dog. But Beauvais is in possession—"

"Rocroy shook him."

"Still he is in possession."

"So is my shoe in possession of my foot. And see—I take it off. Beauvais is tottering, I tell you. It wants but a—"

I heard no more; but they left me a different man. Urged, less by the hope of reward than by the desire for vengeance, my clerk's wits awoke once more, while the very desperation of my affairs gave me the courage I sometimes lacked. I recognized that I had to do, not with a King, but a dog; and that none the less that way lay revenge. And I rose up and slunk again into St. Antoine, and through the crowd and up the Rue de St. Martin and by St. Merri, a dirty, ragged, barefoot rascal from whom people drew their skirts—yes, all that, and the light of the sun on it—all that, and yet vengeance itself, the hand that should yet drag my thankless, cruel master's fauteuil from under him.

Once I halted, weighing the risks and whether I should not take my knowledge to the Cardinal. But I knew nothing definite, and, hardening my heart, I went on, until I reached the alley between the blind walls. It was noon; the alley was empty, the neighboring lane empty. I looked this way and that, and then went slowly down to the door at which the man had halted, but to which, as soon as he knew the game was not lost, he had been heedful not to return.

There, seeing all so quiet, with the green of a tree showing here and there above the wall, I began to blench and wonder how I was to take the next step; and for half an hour, I dare say, I sneaked to and fro, now in sight of the door and now with my back to it, afraid to advance and ashamed to retreat. At length I went through the alley, and seeing how quiet and respectable it lay, with the upper part of the house visible at intervals above the wall, I took, at last, heart of grace and tried the door.

It stood so firm that I despaired, and, after listening, and looking to assure myself that the attempt had not been observed, I was about to move away, when I espied the edge of the ring of a key projecting from under the door. Still all was quiet. A stealthy look round, and I had the key out. To draw back now was to write myself craven all my life, and with a shaking hand I thrust the wards into the lock, turned them, and in another moment stood on the other side of the door, in a neat garden, speckled with sunshine and shade, and all silent.

I remained a full minute, flattened against the door; staring fearfully at the high-fronted mansion that beyond the garden looked down on me with twelve great eyes.

On a Plat of Grass Four Men Were Standing.

But all remained silent, and observing presently that the windows were shuttered, I took courage to move, and slid aside under a tree and breathed again.

Still I looked and listened, fearfully, for the silence seemed to watch me; but nothing happened and everything I saw tended to prove the house empty. I grew bolder, and sneaking from bush to bush reached the door at last, and with a backward glance, between courage and desperation tried it.

It was locked, but that I hardly noticed; for, as my hand left the latch, from some remote part of the house came the long-drawn whine of a dog!

I stood, listening and turning hot and cold in the sunshine; and dared not touch the latch again lest others should hear the noise. Instead I stole out of the doorway, and crept round the house and round the house again, hunting for a back entrance. I found none; but at last, goaded by the reflection that fortune would never be so nearly within my grasp, I marked a window on the first floor, and in the side of the house, by which it seemed to me I might enter. A mulberry tree stood by it and it lacked a shutter; and other trees veiled the spot. To be brief, in two minutes I had my knee on the sill, and sweating with terror forced the casement in and dropped on the floor.

Then I stood for an instant listening in a bare room, the door of which stood ajar. Somewhere in the bowels of the house the dog whined again; otherwise all was still—deadly still. At length, emboldened by the silence, I crept out and stole along a passage, seeking the way down.

The passage was dark, and every board on which I stepped shrieked the alarm. But I felt my way to the landing at the head of the stairs, and was about to descend when some impulse, I know not what—perhaps a shrinking from the dark parts below, to which I was about to intrust myself—moved me to open one of the shutters and peer out.

I did so, cautiously, and but a little, and found myself looking, not into the garden through which I had passed, but into the one beyond the alley; and there on a scene so strange and yet apropos to my thoughts that I paused, gaping.

On a plat of grass four men were standing, two and two; between them, with nose upraised and scenting this way and that, moved a beautiful black-and-tan spaniel. The eyes of all four men were riveted to the dog, which, as I looked, walked sedately first to the one pair and then, as if dissatisfied, to the other pair; and then again stood midway and sniffed the air. The men were speaking, but I could not catch even their voices, and was reduced to drawing what inferences I could from their appearance.

Of the two further from me, one was my rascally bedfellow, the other a crooked villain, almost in rags, with one leg shorter than the other, yet a face bold and even handsome. Of the nearer pair, who had their backs to me, the shorter, dressed in black, wore an ordinary aspect; when, however, my eyes traveled to his companion, they paused. He, it was plain, was the chief of the party, for he alone was covered; and, though I could not see his face nor more of his figure than that he was tall and of handsome presence, it chanced that as I loo

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RECENT WORKS OF FICTION.

A Soldier of Napoleon.

THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Conan Doyle is fond of garrulous veterans and portrays them in fiction with patient sympathy, gentle humor, and a nice sense of their picturesque quality. Corporal Gregory Brewster, who drove the powder wagon through a burning hedge at Waterloo, and got a medal for it, was a delightful character in the story, merely regarded as a "human document" encountered by a young physician in his rounds. On the stage Sir Henry Irving has made him a famous personage.

We are told less about Brigadier Gerard's old age than about Brewster's. But he has eight several exploits to tell of to Brewster's one. Our imagination helps us to picture him, some time in the late forties or early fifties, faded, decrepit, but still of military bearing, with well-worn frock coat closely buttoned, and the cherished badge of honor ever on his breast. Seated in a café, with his glass replenished from time to time, and puffing gently at a mild cigar in the intervals of his talk, he narrates to some amiable young men the stories of his great achievements; how it was he who saved the Emperor from the vengeance of the Corsican secret society whose sacred oath Bonaparte had broken; he who had that famous game of ecarté with a young British milor in Spain, the name and title of his friendly enemy being Milor the Hon. Sir Russell, Bart., commonly called "Bart." At that time he had such an adventure with bloodthirsty Spanish guerrillas as few if any other captive could have survived.

But Gerard's most famous exploit was when, in 1814, he carried a dispatch through the lines of the allies from Rheims to Paris. The dispatch was intended to fall into the enemy's hands. But Gerard obeyed always the letter of his instructions. A more delightful lie is not in all fiction than his account of this impossible feat, with its burlesque climax. He had a sweetheart in every place the soldiers of the Empire camped. At Wilna little Sophie had taught him one Slavonic phrase. It signified "If the night is fine we shall meet under the oak tree, and if it rains we shall meet in the byre." In a Cossack's coat and cap he shouted these words at every Russian he met, and they sufficed. They sounded like Russian.

A prodigious liar, with a keen sense of humor, was Brigadier Gerard. How his eyes must have twinkled as he narrated his exploits to his young friends. But the author keeps well to a humorous point of view of his own. He is always the Englishman describing French glory and French heroism. He puts the strongest emphasis on the bloodthirsty side of Napoleon. And in the following passage, after all, is the keynote struck of all of Brigadier Gerard's reminiscences:

> As to bravery, foolish, inexperienced people of every nation always think that their own soldiers are braver than any others. There is no nation in the world which does not entertain this idea. But when one has seen as much as I have done, one understands that there is no very marked difference, and that, although nations differ very much in discipline, they are all equally brave—except that the French have rather more courage than the rest.

"The exploits of Brigadier Gerard" is one of the cleverest of Conan Doyle's lighter works, full of spirit, ingenuity, and drollery.

Rests on a Strad.

PAPIER MACHE. By Charles Allen. 18mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

Why was "Papier Maché" or "masticated" paper chosen for a title? Maybe Mr. Allen had the idea of paper pellets shot at random. Title or no title, the romance is eccentric and clever, and is written with a certain abruptness which is more or less taking.

We have numberless pieces of fiction having to do with fiddles, and Mr. Allen's romance rests on a Strad, and the Druish Strad at that. There may be some fair Maginis, Amatis, Bergonazas, even Klotzes, but only one Druish Strad. Druish himself was just such a fiddle crank as was Gillot, and the Strad he had was a star. But associated with this peerless fiddle was something else. Once a robber broke in upon Druish and tried to filch that violin. Around Druish was a wealth of silverware, and yet the thief disdained the spoons and went for the Strad. Then the bandit tried to take Druish's life, and in the fight the thief drew a long, sharp-pointed knife and drove it at Druish, and missed him, but it was the Strad that was wounded. Finally the purloiner of fiddles escaped, but fiddleless.

Now think of a violin, a Strad, with an adorable varnish, such as mirrored Charles Reade's dreams, with cuts in its bosom, three "S" holes, so to speak! Was it not a precious thing? This Druish then worshipped his Strad, and the fame of it permeated the whole fiddling world. People came a thousand miles just to get a glimpse of it. When Druish died he left his fiddle and all his money to a relative, Sir Peter Parkley, and to his nephew Paul Druish, but there was a stipulation in the will, and it was that if the violin was ever parted with, no matter how, the Druish money was all to go to a hospital. It is the adventures of that punctured violin that Mr. Allen writes about, and uncommonly well worked up is "Papier Maché"; and then, too, there is, notwithstanding a certain brightness, and a good sound moral in the story.

Cecelia and Her Philip.

THE COMEDY OF CECELIA; OR, THE HONORABLE MAN. By Caroline Fothergill. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Cecelia is a girl who has a way of laughing at the wrong time, and as to Philip Featherstone, who had made up his mind through thick and thin that Cecelia shall be his wife—why, he is a stolid, pig-headed, and by no means lovable man. Cecelia had a stupid brother of about the same cerebral capacity as is Philip—in fact, the two men were fast friends, and thought precisely alike and in the same conventional manner. Cecelia had the misfortune of possessing a special ability, but neither George, her brother, nor Philip thought it was in good form for an English girl to have a single talent. What was worse, Cecelia was utterly dependent on her brother. According to some impossible will, if she married according to her brother's wishes she would be mistress of a good round sum, but if she mated in opposition to him she would be cut off with a shilling.

Over and over again Cecelia tells Philip that he is perfectly indifferent to her. She knows he is honest, truthful, but conceited; dictatorial, holding a woman as an inferior animal, and that her nature is antagonistic to his. It is of no avail. He has the one talent—that of obstinacy.

Finally Cecelia bolts. She goes to London, counting on the help of her friend, a Mrs. Fraser. Cecelia has a fair talent for the piano. She might become professional and support herself. But the friend relinquishes Cecelia, and the girl, ordered back by her brother, hastens home and marries Philip. She tells Philip up and down that, though she is his wife, she does not care a snap of her finger for him. She has married him, so she informs him, quite good-naturedly, to do as she pleases with her money, since it is settled on her. Now she is going to travel and buy books and play the piano all day if she likes, and entertain her friends. "What if I forbid it?" interposes the husband. This little episode took place on their marriage night.

Cecelia was not a bit afraid. She laughed to split her sides. One hopes the annoying Philip was made to know his place. Cecelia is pert, chipper at times, and a fascinating woman. As to Philip, he was too spiritless to be a Petruchio, and yet his wife had a modern Kate's manner. Only pretty Kate was not equipped with that terrible weapon, which is ridicule. The romance is a highly clever one.

A Murder and a Robbery in It.

A RUTHLESS AVENGER. By Mrs. Conney. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

In some 560 pages Mrs. Conney has constructed a romantic fruit cake, so to speak, full of ingredients. It is so rich with incidents as to be rather indigestible. It is an old-fashioned kind of story, with the unknown heir, and the murder, and the robbery, and the detective, with the silver mine, and the most ordinary personages in it are either earls or lords. Ralph is Richard or Ricardo, and ought to be Lord Deptford. The bad man is Danvers. Ralph, in order to get his silly cousin Francesca, the Countess Fairfield, out of a money scrape, pawns her jewels. To get at the princely gems of the Fairfield treasury Ralph has to use a pocket knife so as to force the lock, the Countess helping him. The knife slips, and Ralph gashes his fingers. That very night Francesca is found dead, "her throat cut from ear to ear." It is natural that Ralph should be suspected. He is under arrest, and when being carried to prison there is a providential railroad smashup and Ralph escapes. Then he devotes his life to finding out two things—one is exactly who he is, and the other is the discovery of the individual who murdered Francesca. And if Mrs. Conney does not make it all plain, then the comprehension of the reader is at fault.

By the Discoverer of Ruritania.

COMEDIES OF COURTSHIP. By Anthony Hope. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

These six short stories by the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Dolly Dialogues," are all reasonably witty, ingenious, and agreeably satirical. Two of them are long enough to be called "novelettes," if one were inclined to be particular about small literary classifications, but not long enough to tax a reader's patience, which is more to the point.

The plot of "The Wheel of Love" is so odd and clever, and so well-developed, that one fancies it would serve well for a comedy—a real stage comedy—until he reflects that not one of the prominent personages could command the sympathy, not to say the respect, of a theatre audience, excepting Sir Roger Deane, who is the deus ex machina; and a stage play in which the deus ex machina is the only "sympathetic" personage had better never have been written.

But in the reading the effect is entirely different. We are right in the author's confidence then, and he carries us along with him blithely. He and we know, all the time, just what fools the two pairs of lovers are making of themselves. The dialogue is uncommonly vivacious, the bits of description effective, the sketches of character droll and lifelike; so the tale is diverting from beginning to end.

"The Lady of the Pool" is hardly inferior, not quite so good a story perhaps, as to its materials, but quite as well told, and as clever in the matter of characterization. Old Lord Thrapston is a capital sketch. The other tales are all of slighter interest, but all worth reading in a leisure hour.

We confess to a liking for Anthony Hope when the fever of romance is strong upon him, when he invents intrigue, and tells of brave deeds done in the moonlight, and the love of fair women won by courage. Then he is at his best. But all that he does is clever, and finds thousands of readers.

By the Author of "Mr. Smith."

SUCCESSORS TO THE TITLE. By L. B. Walford. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The seemingly easy writing of Mrs. Walford is never hard reading; wherefore, if Sheridan's rude adage be true, she must put more labor in her novels than the careless reader realizes. Here is the simplest of plots, developed with no apparent artifice. The characters are all recognizable English and Scotch types. The life pictured is that of an English rural neighborhood in the present day.

Dolly Feveril was a lazy, good-humored, handsome fellow, with no bad habits to speak of, but surely no good ones that shone. No one ever dreamed that he would be the Earl of St. Bees. And when he married "poor little May Duncan," who had no exceptional beauty or wit, but had just enough money for two reckless young folks to live on comfortably if they did not bother too much about debts, it was said that he was very lucky and May had thrown herself away. For a year or so this irresponsible pair led a reprehensible and nomadic life on the Continent, and then were suddenly called home to bear between them the heavy responsibilities of a great title and a great estate.

It seemed all a beautiful dream at first. Dolly had inexpressible visions of fine trout streams and preserves, and a life of careless lounging. May was in raptures. But the practical side of their new life soon forced itself upon them. They were wholly unfitted for their position. Their servants despised them, their tenants laughed at them, the neighbors, as far as possible, ignored them, and the curate spoke very unpleasant words.

They had a dreadful problem to solve. The book shows in a bright, refreshing way how they solved it.

A Musical Short Story.

THE LOST STRADIVARIUS. By J. Meade Falkner. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

If you look in your "Grove" for Graziani, you will not find the name of such a composer; but, for the sake of romance, he may be said to have been a Neapolitan, and to have written certain suites for violin and harpsichord, which pieces were in vogue about the middle of the last century.

John Maltravers is an Oxford student, and so is his friend, William Gaskell. The first is an amateur violinist, the other a pianist, and the two are given to music. Gaskell goes to Italy and brings back a manuscript volume of music, which contains the Graziani compositions. Among them is a suite of dance music, containing a Sarabanda, a gagliarda, and a minuette, the whole entitled the "Areopagita."

If is late of night when the two young men begin to play the "Areopagita." There is an easy chair of wicker work in the room. No sooner has the movement of the gagliarda begun than a sound is heard from the wicker-work chair. The noise, the creak it makes, is precisely the same as if some one had taken a seat there. Now a galliard, as a dance movement, has come down to us in the words of Shakespeare. In French it is "galliarde," and in Italian "gagliarda." The gagliarda originally was in bad repute, and it might have been the air of can-can dancers. Anyhow, the two amateurs never can play this movement without an uncanny feeling. John Maltravers, being the more susceptible, is haunted by this air. He marries Constance Temple, the woman he loves, and still is under the spell of this gagliarda. In his college room he finds a crypt, long forgotten, and in that a violin. He takes the instrument to London, and here Mr. Falkner cleverly introduces the great expert of today, Hart, under the name of Smart. The expert declares the violin to be the finest Stradivarius yet known, unique of its kind; made when the greatest of makers was in his prime, and that the violin is in an absolute state of preservation.

There is a certain connection between this Strad and a very wicked English gentleman of the last century, who comes from the spirit land whenever the fatal gagliarda is played. The violin and the air finally are too much for John Maltravers, and he succumbs.

"The Lost Stradivarius" is well worked up, and for a ghost story, with a violin obligato, has distinguished merit.

Unfavorable to the Irish.

MISTHER O'RYAN. An Incident in the History of a Nation. By Edward McNulty. 18mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

Mr. McNulty's brief two-line preface, in which he states that in his story there is no intention to discuss "any form of political opinion," is only the more likely to bring forth such discussion.

Ignatius O'Ryan, who is the illegitimate son of a man who is now a priest, is a thorough-paced rascal. His entrance into Ballycusha, some small Irish village, is as a tramp. He even proceeds to violence, and would have throttled old Martha, Father Murphy's servant, but Murphy believes that Ignatius is his son, and he saves him from the police.

Ignatius is now in clover, and becomes the political agitator. He never loses an opportunity of exercising his oratorical powers over the ignorant people of Ballycusha. He is the type of the blatant spouter. Father Ryan is his abettor, and soon there is a murder committed. In such a wild set of people as are found in this part of Ireland, how could it be otherwise? Ignatius flies at high game. He wants to feather his nest and marry Norah, the daughter of the rich farmer, Kennedy, who despises him, and yet Ignatius and Father Murphy, having got Kennedy in their toils, almost succeed in capturing the pretty Norah. The trouble about "Misther O'Ryan" is that the author seems to go out of his way, so as to present the Irish in their worst light, and in just such a way as would be naturally resented.

The story itself in an artistic way is exceedingly clever, in as far as it exposes some of the methods of the Irish politician of the worst type, one who plays on what may be the best or the worst of Celtic traits. Old Paddy and his wife, and the many schemes the poor, aged husband undertakes so as to keep his wife from grieving over an absent son, is most pathetically worked up, and their boy Larry was buried in an unknown grave in California long ago, but neither of them knew it.

Notwithstanding the innumerable reasons why Ignatius O'Ryan ought to have served a life term in prison, he is triumphantly returned to Parliament as a leading "mimber" of the League. While the Ballycusha fife and drum band makes a hideous sound of triumph, poor Norah breathes her last. If Mr. McNulty's intention was to provoke trouble we think he has fairly succeeded.

LITERARY NOTES.

—An edition of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," with notes and an introduction by Arthur Waugh, is announced in London. There will be six volumes, with thirty portraits, the first volume coming out this month.

—Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured R. D. Blackman's new novel, "Dariel; a Romance of Surrey," but they do not expect to publish it until next year.

—A Walton edition of the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's "Little Rivers" is in preparation. It will be printed at the De Vinne press on handmade paper, and will have extra illustrations, including a portrait. Only 150 copies will be published.

—William Macon Coleman of Washington is preparing a new edition of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason." The editor's aim is described in the following statement: "He has tried to make Kant intelligible and interesting to educated American readers. He has taken up the critique (using the first edition largely in the deduction of the categories) section by section, from beginning to end, eliminating repetitions, holding fast to the text where it is clear, and paraphrasing and explaining where the involution and obscurity of Kant's style seem to demand such treatment. At the end of each principal division is an exhaustive résumé of the doctrine in modern terminology. He has cast his work in the form of dialogues, resembling the modern "interview," where all the points are brought out in detail by question and answer and illustrated in the conversation."

—The Athenaeum says: "The late Mr. Murray had for many years collected materials for a complete edition of Byron's works in prose and verse. Mr. Murray had in his possession a considerable number of letters to various persons, including those to his father, some of which were not shown to Moore, as well as many documents and papers of interest. He had also acquired Lord Byron's own continuation of 'Don Juan' and several other unpublished poems and fragments. With the aid of these materials it is hoped that a final edition of Byron's works may be given to the world at no very distant date."

—Popular editions of John Addington Symonds's "Walt Whitman" and "Life of Cellini" are announced in London.

—Richard Le Gallienne is editing "Walton's Angler"—the edition of 1676—to be issued with about 200 drawings. It will be published in twelve parts, the first to appear this month.

—A volume soon to appear in The Public Men of To-day Series is one on Joseph Chamberlain by S. H. Jeyer, the editor of the series.

—The American Publishers' Corporation of 310 Sixth Avenue announces that it has completed the purchase from the receiver of the United States Book Company of the stock in trade, electrotype plates, and publications of the United States Book Company, Lovell, Coryell & Co., and the International Book Company, and will "continue the business upon practically the same lines as formerly."

—Prof. Sears's "History of Oratory," published by S. C. Griggs & Co. of Chicago, contains over 110,000 words. In our notice of the book on Feb. 23 a statement was inadvertently made that it contained only 20,000.

—A "Library of the World's Best Literature," with Charles Dudley Warner, Harry Thurston Peck, and H. W. Mable as editors, is announced by J. A. Hill & Co.

—La Revue Encyclopédique says that Emile Richebourg, the writer of sensational novels published serially by Le Petit Journal, has earned $300,000 in twenty-five years; that Alphonse Daudet earns $24,000 a year, and that Zola can count on about $50,000 annually, but warns young writers not to let themselves be dazzled by these figures.

—The Queen of Roumania—Carmen Sylva in literature—has produced a new drama, "Ulranda," at Vienna. The time of the play is prehistorical. Ulranda's hand is to be the reward of the bravest warrior. She loves Arbogast and expects his return from the war in triumph; but it is Wodmor who conquers, and Arbogast has conspired against him. Wodmor exacts that Ulranda shall kill Arbogast, and she obeys, but she kills Wodmor afterward. The scenes are shores of the North Sea, traversed by gigantic men, who lift trees like straws. Their wives serve drink to them in human skulls.

—Fialin de Persigny tells in his "Mémoires" how his excess of zeal ruined him. He felt sure that the misadventures of the empire in Poland, Denmark, Mexico, and Germany were due to the influence of the Empress; and so he wrote a letter to the Emperor begging him to acknowledge that "the presence of the sovereign's wife in the council of the Ministers is a danger for the State." His letter was sent one morning when the Emperor was ill, and it was the Empress who read it. Napoleon III. said to him, "How unfortunate it is that you are so quick tempered!" Persigny replied, "How unfortunate it is that you are not more easily angered by evil, injustice, and intrigue."

—"Nickerson's Illustrated Church and Musical Directory of New-York and Brooklyn" is a complete work of its kind, containing the name and location of every place of worship in both cities, with the name and address of every clergyman, whether engaged in pastoral work or not. Many of the churches' services are given an extended notice. The musical portion of the directory contains the names of all organists and directors, sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses, giving the name and address of the church with which each individual is engaged; also a list of several thousand professional musicians, instructors in music, and dealers in music and musical instruments.

—Marquis Costa de Beauregard, who was recently elected a member of the Académie Française, is at work on a biography of the Comte de la Ferronnays, who was an actor in all the phases of the exile of the royal family, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs under Charles X.

—Georges Hugo, grandson of Victor Hugo, is to publish in the Spring his first book, "Souvenirs d'un Matelot," chapters of which have been printed in La Revue de Paris. Georges Hugo was a sailor for three years. It is said that his book criticises the French Navy in a manner which will cause a sensation. Nothing of this sort appeared in La Revue's fragmentary publication.

—Gen. de Gallifet has written his "Mémoires," but Rochefort's announcement that they were to be printed soon was premature.

—Armand Dayot is writing a "Napoléon Raconté par l'Image," a relation, from paintings, sculpture, prints, medals and autograph letters, of the French Revolution from the meeting of the States-General to the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire.

—Le Petit Journal invited a competition for a novel to be published serially, and received 567 manuscripts.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS HUTCHINSON, ROYAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY. By James K. Hosmer. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MARK. By the Rev. Ezra P. Gould, S. T. D. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

BATTLEMENT AND TOWER. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

COMEDIES OF COURTSHIP. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MORAL EVOLUTION. By George Harris. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

IN NEW ENGLAND FIELD AND WOODS. By Rowland E. Robinson. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE EVOLUTION OF CHURCH MUSIC. By the Rev. F. Landon Humphreys. With a preface by the Right Rev. H. C. Potter. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

PARADISE LOST. (Books I. and II.) By John Milton. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

THE TRAGEDY OF MACBETH. By William Shakespeare. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH. By Robert C. Metcalf and Orville T. Bright. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

"LADIES FIRST." A Novel. By Mrs. Dominique F. Verdenal. 12mo. New-York: The Home Publishing Company.

TO BE CALLED "CENTRAL PARK SOUTH."

Aldermen Adopt Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue Resolutions.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Committee on Streets reported favorably the resolution changing the name of Fifty-ninth Street, from Fifth to Eighth Avenue, to Central Park South. The resolution was adopted

The committee also reported in favor of the change of name of Fourth, Vanderbilt, Myrtle, and Railroad Avenues, above the Bridge, to Park Avenue. The report was adopted.

Wish to Honor a Hero.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a petition was read from citizens asking that the square bounded by Grove, West Fourth, Washington Place, and Barrow Street be named Sheridan or Farragut Square, in honor of either of the two American heroes. The petition was referred to the Committee on Parks and Places.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

AN INSULT TO AMERICA—United States Consulate in Barcelona attacked.
A GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY—Democrats may sweep the country if they will act wisely.
CUBA MUST BE FREED—So says the Senate of the United States.
REBUKE TO CHAMBERLAIN—A row in British politics which was inevitable.
DAMAGED BY BIG FLOODS—Bridges swept away and houses partly under water.
WRECKED IN THE HARBOR—Four steamships in collision and one aground.
BOOTHS AS REVIVALISTS—The ex-Commander outlines their plans for the future.
VETERANS MUST DECIDE—Managers will not abandon the Blue and Gray parade.
ONLY ONE SOUND MONEY—The single gold standard alone can give a stable currency.
PLEDGES TORN TO SHREDS—New-Jersey legislative reform has become Republicanism.
SAVINGS AND LOAN WORK—The New-York associations in a prosperous condition.
STRENGTH OF THE NAVIES—Spain can boast of only one first-class battleship.
THE FIRST POINT OF ARIES—March makes one of the important points in the sun's round.
THE YUMA PENITENTIARY—One of the most remarkable prisons in the United States.
CAPITAL FACT AND FANCY—Washington looking for the first approach of Spring.
A FIGHT FOR SOUND MONEY—Missouri Democrats take the field against silver.
NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES—Beautiful designs of the bills soon to be issued.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Culture of the Potato, by Henry Stewart; Corn; Systematic and Economical Methods of Using Manures, Article I., and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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THEY WANT A MODEST MONUMENT.

J. C. Barnes's Children Think $2,000 Is Too Much for a Memorial to Him —$500 Is Enough, They Say.

The daughter and sons of the late Joseph C. Barnes made a formal objection to Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday to the expenditure of $2,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of their father. They stated that $500 is sufficient for that purpose.

The objection was made through Anderson, Howland & Murray.

Mr. Barnes left an estate which was appraised at $342,671.94. A legacy was left under the will to the widow of $150,000 in lieu of dower. There are only two other specific legacies of $1,500 each to Lydia Harriett Seip and Annie E. Brown, sisters of the testator. It was reported by the appraiser that in addition to these bequests, the estate was liable in the amount of $22,362.97 for debts and claims, $2,000 for a monument, $1,500 for the costs of administration, and $3,616.72 for the executor's commission. On payment of these claims there would be left to Herbert S. Barnes, Harry S. Barnes, and Lucretia S. Howard, sons and daughter of the testator, the sum of $158,018.50.

Objection was also raised to the claim of the widow for interest from the time of the testator's death to the time of the signing of the decree. Carter & Ledyard, attorneys for the executor, made a motion before the Surrogate for settlement of decree, and referred to the rather modest amount ($2,000) set aside for the monument. Ex-Judge George M. Curtis, appearing for the widow, also referred to it, saying

It is heartily agreed by us that $2,000 is a small enough amount to expend for a memorial over the grave of Mr. Barnes. For a half century he was one of the best-known business men in the metropolis. This amount is objected to by the children of the deceased, who say that $500 is enough. This sort of thing is common enough in the cold, competitive world, but when it is considered how much the deceased did for his children, it seems most unnatural for them to protest against such a moderate and reasonable outlay for the purpose specified. We may consider this a very good example of the ingratitude depicted by Shakespeare in "King Lear."

The counsel for the residuary legatees, in reply to ex-Judge Curtis, said:

It is true that $500 has been considered by my clients as enough for a monument. If you visit the cemetery at Sleepy Hollow and see the very modest headstone over the grave of Washington Irving you will doubtless agree with us.

Surrogate Fitzgerald smiled and asked the attorney if he considered that a parallel case.

Ex-Judge Curtis here interposed and said that while Homer could not get enough to eat while living, seven great cities contended after his death for the honor of being his birthplace.

Counsel were then given forty-eight hours for the purpose of submitting briefs.

Capt. Strauss's Appeal.

The appeal of Capt. William Strauss, who was dismissed from the police force by the Police Commissioners on Nov. 22, 1895, was argued to-day in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Louis J. Grant appeared for the relator and Theodore Connoly for the Commissioners.

Capt. Strauss was dismissed on the evidence of Acting Sergeant Hammond, who explained an erasure on the station-house blotter of Nov. 2, 1895, by saying that the Captain ordered him to make it, to conceal an error made in sending Roundsman Buckley and six policemen to duty on East Eighty-sixth Street, instead of in East Seventy-ninth Street. Roundsman Buckley was tried and acquitted of the charge of taking his men to the wrong post, by proving that he acted under Hammond's orders. Hammond testified in Buckley's favor.

Mr. Grant asked the Justices to take at its true value the evidence of a "self-confessed perjurer, who is still an honored member of the police force, in the confidence of the Commissioners."

Mr. Grant intimated that Hammond had been induced to testify falsely. Mr. Connoly made light of his arguments, and said Capt. Strauss's dismissal was justified.

A Police Sergeant Reinstated.

In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, Fred D. House, as counsel for ex-Police Sergeant James W. Jordan, who was dismissed by the Police Commissioners on Aug. 1, 1895, with Sergts. G. C. Liebers, C. A. Parkerson, and Felix McKenna, on charges growing out of the Lexow investigation, obtained an order restoring his client to duty.

The order was made with the consent of Corporation Counsel Connoly. The same course will be pursued in the cases of Liebers and Parkerson, whose appeals were set for argument next week.

Must Pay Nearly $500,000.

The report of the referee in the suit brought by William W. Averill for an accounting against A. L. Barber and others was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk.

The suit involved the rights of the parties in an asphalt patent. It was found by the referee that the defendants will have to pay the plaintiff $289,900, with interest from January, 1886, making a total of $466,401.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—In the suit of William A. McConnell against Paul M. Potter, for breach of contract in connection with the production of "The Faskir," a jury in the City Court yesterday rendered a verdict for $2,984 for the plaintiff.

—Notices of appeal were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday in the cases of Charles Pastalk and Louis P. Herrmann, convicted of wife murder, and sentenced to death.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 913—The United States ex rel. Rudolph Deimel, appellant, vs. John W. Arnold, United States Marshal.—Leave granted to counsel for appellant to file reply brief herein on or before Monday next.

No. 557—Alex. W. Crain, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted.

No. 778—John Matthews, plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. the United States.—Submitted.

No. 402—Count Joseph Telfener, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Russ.—Argument continued.

No. 632—Caroline Southworth, executrix, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Argued.

Adjourned until Wednesday noon. The day call for Wednesday will be: Nos. 685, (686 and 687,) 8, 801, 809, 694, 841, 681, 853, 130, and 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

93—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 101—Wertheimer vs. United States. 103—Electro-Dynamic Company vs. yacht Electron. 104—Higler vs. Electro-Dynamic Company. 106—Sanders vs. Munson. 98—Barrow Steamship Company vs. schooner Daylight. 99—Armstrong vs. steamship Circassia. 100—Forster vs. schooner Daylight. 107—Frankel's Sons vs. United States. 108—United States vs. Murphy & Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—1247—United States vs. Irwin & Sons. 1121—Tiffany vs. United States. 1123—Same vs. same. 1083—Hussa & Co. vs. same. 698—Rosenthal vs. same. 1201—Matheson vs. same. 1796—United States vs. Stern Brothers. 1875—Langerman & Petty vs. United States. 2160—Wallace vs. same. 1150—Neuss Hesselein & Co. vs. same. 1812—United States vs. Cramer, Kaufield & Co. 2143—Fuerst Brothers vs. United States. 1513—Jackson & Co. vs. same. 205—Borgfeldt & Co. vs. same. 2134—Oppenheimer vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Joseph H. Sulzbacher vs. J. Cawthra & Co., (Limited,) appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs on opinion below.

Oliver M. Arkenburgh vs. Robert H. Arkenburgh, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People, appellant, vs. Caroline Kraft.—Order affirmed.

Sophia M. Onderonk vs. New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company, appellant. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., vs. Manhattan Beach Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Aultman & Taylor Company, appellant, vs. Frederick J. Syde.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Charles W. Buchholz, appellant, vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company; Mary Mennelley, appellant, vs. Employers' Liability Insurance Corporation, (Limited.)—Judgment reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Ferdinand W. Geller, appellant, vs. Frederick W. Littlefield and another.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide the final award of costs.

The Hanover National Bank of New-York vs. American Dock and Trust Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered against defendant, with costs.

People vs. Carl Feigenbaum, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

People, appellant, vs. Caroline Kraft.—Order affirmed.

People, appellant, vs. James Owens.—Judgment of General Term reversing conviction affirmed.

Washington Bell and another, appellants, vs. American Central Insurance Company.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

People, ex rel. Isaac Leroy, appellant, vs. James H. Foley.—Argued by Charles B. Templeton for appellant, Eugene McLean for respondent.

Harriet A. Barnum, as administratrix, &c., vs. George A. Barnum, as administrator, &c., vs. George A. Carnahan, as executor, appellant.—Submitted.

People, &c., vs. Adelphi Club of Albany, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, Eugene Burlingame, District Attorney, for respondent.

The day calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 433, 459, 1,108, 418, 402, 414, 460, 461.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.
Enumerated Motions.—14—Dumois vs. Hill. 15—Finegan vs. The Mayor, &c. 17—Pinckney vs. Darling. 13—Mott vs. Mott. 18—Leiter vs. Beecher. 20—Elsner vs. Curiel. 22—Hoes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 29—Smyth vs. Marisch. 44—Lennon vs. Grauer. 53—Manning vs. Schmitt. 27—Hutchinson vs. Root. 57—Schmidt vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 62—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 66—Clarke vs. Westcott. 68—Jennings vs. Henry. 69—Fay vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 79—Matter of Havemeyer. 83—Evans vs. Ogsbury.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.
Litigated Motions.—1—Campbell vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 2—Gerlach vs. Browning. 3—Herbert vs. Herbert. 4—Leggett vs. Ward & Co. 5—Halstead vs. Halstead. 6—Home Bank vs. J. B. Brewster & Co. 7—Monolithic Drain and Conduit Company vs. Dewsnap. 8—Ryan vs. O'Brien. 9—Ehrmann vs. Stahl. 10—Matter of Goddard. 11—Basche vs. Johnson. 12—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 13—Gamble vs. Lennon. 14—Herrick vs. Armonio. 15—Pine vs. Dohl. 16—Livingston vs. Livingston. 17—Ryan vs. Ryan. 18—August vs. Cannon. 19—Smith vs. Dutton. 20—Matter of Magin. 21—Matter of Finley. 22—Matter of Coffey. 23—Matter of O'Hare. 24—Matter of Cormick. 25—People vs. Taylor. 26—Fleck vs. Fleck. 27—Rader vs. Agne. 28—Coleman vs. Hart. 29—Logan vs. Sanford. 30—Lilianthal vs. Levy. 31—Robertson vs. Jacobson. 32—Huntington vs. Herrman. 33—Kulla vs. Maydek. 34—Matter of Plapper. 35—Black River National Bank of Lowville vs. MacDonald. 36—New-York Investment and Improvement Company. 37—Hagan vs. Eckstein. 38—Schilling vs. Schmidt. 39—Matter of Umbrella Company. 40—Barrett vs. Tamsen. 41—Craig vs. Consolidated Wall Paper Company. 42—Haas vs. Surik Piano Company. 43—Mitchell vs. Browning. 44—Wendell vs. Barber. 45—Lyons vs. Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. 46—Roch vs. Eagle Printing and Publishing Company. 47—Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer. 48—Albers vs. Albers. 49—People vs. Nelson. 50—Middleton vs. Dempsey. 51—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 52—Maloney vs. O'Neil. 53—Matter of the Church of Christ. 54—Polhmann vs. Livingston. 55—Mueller vs. Poliatscheck. 56—Wright vs. McBurney. 57—Ellensohn vs. Keyes. 58—Crawford vs. Watkins. 59—Standard Carbon Company vs. Vernan. 60—Daily Advance Report Company vs. Bureau of Press Clippings. 61—Lefferts vs. Lusenheimer.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes.—Upon: 1—Anderson & Co., William. 2—Bennett. 3—Bischoff. 4—Blanchet. 5—Bremer. 6—Brown & Sons, T. G. 7—Burke. 8—Cary. 9—Central Park Safe Deposit Company. 10—Clayton. 11—Curtis. 12—Dodge. 13—Donaldson. 14—Fleming. 15—Greacen. 16—Greyer. 17—Hammel. 18—Harris, H. 19—Harris, R. D. 20—Havemeyer. 21—Heneman. 22—Herbert. 23—Hines. 24—Hinrichs. 25—Johnson, Grehan & Co. 26—Kinsman. 27—Kneeland. 28—Kyle & Co., J. 29—Lansing. 30—Leach. 31—Livingston. 32—McCallum. 33—McCallum & Constable. 34—Mayo. 35—New-York Horse Manure Transportation Company. 36—New-York Smelting and Refining Company.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Easier Markets and Speculation Very Moderate.

LOWER WEST AND EASIER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Neglected—Provisions Higher—Cotton Steadier—Coffee Higher.

There was only a moderate business in grain, and prices were irregular through the changes abroad and at the West, while the close showed a loss of ⅛@⅝c on wheat and ⅛c on corn. Provisions were doing better, but failed to have pronounced demand. Cotton was fairly active and a trifle higher. Coffee was quiet and barely steady at a slight advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	81¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	26¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	37½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.70	@ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17	@ 20
Pork, mess.....	10.00	@10.50
Lard, Western steam.....	5.65	@ ..
Beef, family.....	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	21½@	..
Sugar, Granulated.....	5 @	5⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	13¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake.....	11.00	@11.12½
Lead	3.22½@	3.25

WHEAT.—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with an early decline of ¼@1c on easier cables, foreign selling, weak West, and local realizing, rallying ¼c on foreign buying, but closing easy at ½@⅝c decline....Spot was firm at ½c decline, with only a light demand. Sales, 28,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba at 2¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and 4,000 bushels No. 1 har Duluth at 4c over May, free on board, store....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 39,993 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 39,993 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 3,548 bushels.

CORN.—Contracts were ½c lower and almost neglected, with only a local trade....Spot was scarce and firm, with a fair demand. Sales, 11,400 bushels, including 1,400 bushels No. 2 at 39c, delivered, including towing, and 10,000 bushels I. P. at 39c, delivered....Receipts, 27,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 138,343 bushels....Clearances hence, 32,815 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 214,734 bushels.

OATS.—Contracts were dull and nominally ⅛c lower, without trading....Spot were firm and quiet....Sales, 24,300 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27¾c; No. 3 white at 26¾c for 2,300 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 28¾c; No. 3 white, clipped, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 26¼c, asked; No. 3, 25¼c; rejected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 23¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 27¼c; track mixed, 26¼@27¼c for 1,000 bushels; track white, 27@29c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 31,200 bushels; exports, 241 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	....@....	75
April	.....	....@....	75
May	1,025,000	73 @73¾	73¼
June	25,000	72½@73⅛	72¾
July	225,000	72 7-16@73⅛	72⅝
Total	1,275,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	....@....	36⅞
May	25,000	36⅝@36¾	36⅝
July	10,000	37⅜@37½	37⅜
Total	35,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	....@....	25⅝
May	.....	....@....	25⅝
No. 2 White—			
March	.....	....@....	27

FLOUR—Demand fair and prices ruling firm. Sales, 19,000 bbls, including, of city mills, 4,125 bbls patents, 3,850 bbls clear, 300 bbls extra, and 100 bbls fine at quotations; 900 bbls Winter clear at $3.50; 500 bbls No. 1 at $3.20, 2,700 bbls straights at $3.90, 150 bbls patents at $4.10, 5,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.85, and 1,000 bbls Southern at $3.75....Arrivals, 11,147 bbls and 20,938 sacks; exports, 1,912 bbls and 14,247 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 40,099 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@2.55; No. 2, $2.50@2.85; No. 1, $2.75@3.10; clears, $3.25@3.65; straights, $3.65@3.80; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.30@$4.55; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.50@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.65; special brands, $3.50@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Fair to jobbing demand at steady prices. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.70; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, as season is over. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c, delivered. t

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 87½c; grits, 87½c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 75c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 67½@72½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTON SEED—The tone was at least steady; perhaps it would have been more difficult to buy, at least large lots, unless at some advance. The pressure seemed to be off the market, as following the closing out of the rather large lots recently, together with the fact that there were fewer dock lots to be had. This left those parties who have most of the oil here indifferent over any bids that were made; they have not, however, at any time in the recent weakness manifested any especial concern to offering to sell, in consideration of the property being well protected financially. The demands, however, had not increased from any direction; indeed, the Mediterranean had become very quiet, while all other foreign markets outside of occasional wants of small lots had bidding running better than the inside figures quoted latterly. Of crude in barrels here, 230 bbls were taken in lots at 21c; of prime yellow there were 150 bbls obtained at 25½c; that price was further bid, with 25¾c asked; also sale of 100 bbls good off yellow at 25¼c, free on board. LINSEED OIL was at steady prices on fair trade demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at very regular prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was unchanged on moderate demands; quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 3.—Oil opened and highest, 126; lowest and closed, 125. Standard's price, 130.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was again a trifle better line of prices, pork advancing 7½c, lard 2½@5 points, and bacon 5@7½ points. The smaller receipts of hogs and expectations of light arrivals at once tended to the improvement. At the same time there were increased offerings to sell at the West at the outside figures, while demands in New-York were as slow as at any time latterly. The world's visible supply of lard shows an increase of 30,873 tcs for the month. Chicago stocks were reported as 97,900 tcs lard, 121,700 bbls new pork, 21,000 bbls old pork, and 19,750,000 lb short ribs. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for today as 27,000 head.

LARD—Fluctuated at the West to the extent of 5 points, and closed 2½@5 points over the day before. The strength was more from the lighter receipts of hogs than had been looked for. The advance brought out freer sellers, but there was dragging export demand at all points. The world's visible supply was reported as 383,757 tcs, against 352,884 tcs Feb. 1, and 241,786 tcs March 1, 1895. The West closed at 5.37½c nominal for March; May was at 5.47½@5.52½c, closing at 5.52½c; July at 5.60@5.65c, closing at 5.65c. In New-York cash demand was slow, as the refiners were in instances holding liberal stocks, while there was no export demand; 5.65c was bid for one lot of choice, and that price was nominal for ordinary lots. May option was at 5.80c asked. City steam was steady; sales of 100 tcs at 4.95@5c, chiefly at 5c; also 800 to 400 tcs iron-bound pks, for export at 5.50c. Refined was dull; Continent at 6c; South American at 6.25c; compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was little done here with prices held firmly; sales of 100 bbls mess. The West was firm at 7½c; higher prices but quiet, with March closing at $9.70, nomin.l; May was at $9.82½@$9.90, closing at $9.87½@$9.87½; July at $10@$10.05, closing at $10.05 bid. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was little speculation in short ribs, but the tone was stronger and prices 5@7½ points better, with, at the West, March closing at 5.07½c nominal, where May was 5.20@5.25c, closing at 5.22½@5.25c, and July at 5.30@5.32½c, closing at 5.32½c.

CUTMEATS—The business was made up more of small lots and at easy prices. Sales of 500 pickled shoulders at 4½c, 500 pickled hams at 8½@9c, 5 bxs rib bellies, 12-lb average, at 5c; 8 bxs clear bellies at 5¼c, and, of Western meats, 50 tcs California hams at 5⅝c, and 100 tcs skinned hams at 8c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅞c; 10-lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7⅝c; 16 lb, 7⅜c; 12 lb, 8⅛c; sweet-pickled hams, 16 lb, 8c.

BEEF—There was a small showing of business, while prices were unchanged. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while prices were held steadily. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were firm on increased demands. Bacon at 5½c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5¾c, 140 lb at 5½c, 120 lb at 5½@5¾c, pigs at 5⅝@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 34,773 head; same time last year, 63,994 head. Chicago—Receipts, 12,000 head; active; generally 10c higher; $3.75@$4.10; left over, 1,600 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,200 head; 5@10c higher; $3.75@$4.10. Omaha — Receipts, 2,500 head; opened 5@10c higher; $3.75@$3.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,500 head; strong; $3.55@$3.85. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.20; heavy average, $4.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; $3.95@$4.10. Cincinnati — Receipts, 2,205 head; active; $3.50@$4.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,368 head; $3.75@$3.95.

TALLOW—The market was quite steady, without showing especial life. The English shippers had not inquired for further supplies, while home demands were conservative, yet at the same time the accumulations were moderate. City quoted at 3 13-16c, at which 50 hhds were sold. For country-made the range was 3¾@3⅞c for the best, with small lots taken by small STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a steady absorption of the supply at 4¾c, and the market was very regular at that price, with 100,000 lb taken by the usual refineries, but the exporters were slow at that, or insisting upon a freight concession. In lard stearine no trading of consequence, and 6½c quoted nominal for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady at partly 5 points decline, but reacted through foreign buying and scarcity of local selling, closing barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, with only a moderate trade. Harvre was quiet at ¼@¾f advance, and Hamburg steady at partly ¼f gain....Spot Rio was firmer and quiet. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 13¼c, 2,500 bags Maracaibo and 1,000 bags Central American on private terms. Opening call, 11 A. M.—December, 1,000 bags at 10.75c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 12.60c, 250 bags at 12.70c, 750 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.70c; April, 250 bags at 12.40c; May, 3,000 bags at 12.20c, 500 bags at 12.15c; June, 1,750 bags at 11.95c, 250 bags at 11.90c; July, 250 bags at 11.70c; September, 500 bags at 11.05c, 2,250 bags at 11.15c; December, 2,000 bags at 10.85c; total for day, 15,000 bags; April, 250 bags at 12.45c; May, 250 bags at 12.20c; June, 250 bags at 11.95c, sold together. Buyers' Option—March, 250 bags at 12.75c; March, 1897, 500 bags at 10.70c, 500 bags at 10.65c; total, 18,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.70 @10.75c; February, 10.60@10.70c; March, 12.60@12.70c; April, 12.35@12.45c; May, 12.15 @12.20c; June, 11.85@11.90c; July, 11.60@ 11.65c; August, 11.20@11.30c; September, 11.10@11.15c; October, 10.95@11.05c; November, 10.85@10.95c; December, 10.75@ 10.85c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday.....	218,813
Warehouse deliveries yesterday.....	14,974
Total stock in New-York yesterday....	203,839
Total stock in Baltimore.....	26,339
Delivries yesterday and to-day.....	1,384—24,955
Total stock in New-Orleans..26,060	
Deliveries yesterday..... 1,003—25,057	
	50,012
Total stock in United States.....	253,851
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 2.....	116,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 2.	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 2.....	73,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 2.....	21,000
	213,000
Total.....	466,851
Same time 1895.....	414,482

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....13½c

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6...75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8...75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21 @22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar —Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@ 18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18¼c; Bogota, 19 @21c; San Salvador, 17@20¼c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@ 17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and unsettled, with trading chiefly on local account, and the close barely steady at 2@4 points advance, while Liverpool was 1@2 points down....Spot was steady and unchanged. Sales, 566 bales to spinnners, with 500 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7 15-16c; middling uplands, 7 11-16c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running of quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
March	7.32@7.33	7.33	7.27	8,300
April	7.39@7.40	7.41	7.32	10,500
May	7.43@7.44	7.45	7.36	91,900
June	7.47@7.48	7.48	7.41	10,400
July	7.51@7.52	7.52	7.46	14,600
August	7.51@7.52	7.53	7.46	84,600
September	7.27@7.29	7.29	7.24	1,800
October	7.21@7.22	7.24	7.17	17,600
November	7.16@7.18	7.19	7.11	6,600
December	7.19@7.21	7.21	7.14	7,100
January	7.24@7.26	7.21	7.21	100
Total.....				198,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

	S.	S.& M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	330	4252	1553	..	..	..
New-Orleans ..	7739	2766	7079	..	..	..
Mobile	658	662	18	..	..	..
Savannah	4029	2018	3010	..	..	..
Charleston	533	353	369	..	..	..
Wilmington ...	292	980	88	..	..	..
Norfolk	1195	1914	2446	..	..	..
New-York	1023	..	184	..	..	..
Boston	631	856	345	..	..	..
Philadelphia ...	257	373	5	..	..	..
West Point.....	..	200	50	..	..	..
Total	16687	18824	15177	..	..	..
This day last week	18177	18387	17778	14208	12537	12334
This day last year	20663	21281	28414	15086	16185	14276

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 3,710 bbls; peas, 1,003 bbls. Imports: Beans, 301 bbls; peas, 2,768 bbls. The market has held fairly steady most of the week, but toward the close supplies are somewhat larger, trade slack, and on some varieties a little easier feeling is shown. Exporters are getting very few orders, and local jobbers are buying only in a small way for current use. For a few very choice marks of State marrow, $1.42½ is still obtainable, but it looks extreme this afternoon, buyers reporting purchases of real choice goods at $1.40. The offerings of medium are not very large at the moment and $1.25 is generally asked. Pea more plenty and weakening a little; $1.25 is asked for some lots, but buyers could probably supply their wants at 2½c less. White kidney have had a number of sales at $1.85, but the demand seems to be supplied, and the market is again quite dull. Red kidney have moved slowly all the week, and prices are no higher; best quality can be bought easily at $1.12½. Turtle soup are dragging heavily, and would probably be shaded a little to effect sales. Yellow eye also dull and weak. The 7,800 bags of California lima beans that arrived on the sailing vessel last week have not been unloaded as yet. Receivers are refusing to name a price until the goods can be reached; sales by other parties at $1.90 generally. Nothing doing in old foreign beans. Green peas are moving rather slowly, but supplies are moderate and prices firm. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40@$1.42½; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.22½@$1.25; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, choice, $1.10@$1.12½; do, common to good, 90c@$1; do, turtle soup, $1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.35; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, barrels, 82½; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 80@82½c.

BUTTER—Fresh stock meets with fair attention and is firm for best grades.... Creamery, Western, 14@21½c; do, extra, 21½c; do, June, 12@18½c; State dairy, 9@ 20c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@16c; do, factory, 8@13c.

CHEESE—A fair demand for small lots; fancy steady but all others urged for sale ....State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A fair Western speculative demand and a firmer holding of prices.... State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 11½@12c; Western fresh gathered, first, 11¼@11½c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 11c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 10½@10¾c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$2.75; duck, 23@28c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 12,130 bbls. The supply of apples is light, and the demand sharp; prices strong and a shade higher on some kinds. Grapes in small supply, but have little demand. Cranberries in moderate demand and steady. California oranges in light demand, but held firmly. Florida strawberries dull, some lots show improved quality, but prices as last quoted are sustained with difficulty. We quote: Apples, Winesap and York Imperial, good to fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; Ben Davis, $3@$3.75; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; greening, $3@$3.25; fair to good grades, $2.25@$2.75; grapes, State, Catawba, per basket, 8@14c; per case, $1.25@$2.25; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; Jersey, per box, $1.50@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $2.25@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, choice, per quart, 35@40c; do, common to fair, 20@30c. DRIED—Receipts for week, 5,072 pks; exports, 4,929 pks. Rathr more evaporated apples have arrived of late, and with a generally quiet trade, the market is easy. Some jobbing business is being done in fancy to extra fancy quality at 6½@7c, but the outside figure is now extreme. In a small way 6c is obtained for very choice quality, but a carload has just been sold at 5¾c. Some lines really above the grade of prime can be had at 5½c. Carlots of prime are offering at 5¼c, and 5¾c for what is said could be exceeded. Sun-dried apples, both sliced and coarse-cut, are having a slow movement, and while not materially changed in price, the feeling is easy. Cores and skins and chops hold fairly steady. Scarcely any interest in Southern peaches, and values are entirely nominal. There is an inquiry from the West for blackberries, with sales at 5c. All other small fruits somewhat neglected. Prices for most kinds of California fruits are easy, but there is a fair quantity of stock moving. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6½@ 7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3½@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, South-western, 2@2½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3c; do, Western, 2½@3½c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 18@18½c; cherries, 9@ 10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 5c; plums, Southern, 5c; apricots, 9@12½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 3¼@6½c; prunes, 3½@7c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts have been larger and with trade light since the Purim holiday, market has steadily declined, closing very weak. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9c; chickens, per lb, 9c; roosters, per lb, 5½c; turkeys, per lb, 12@12½c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week 8,871 pkgs. The surplus, while not so very large still has been somewhat in excess of the demand, and the market has ruled weak and irregular for most descriptions of fresh-dressed poultry. Turkeys have only been in moderate supply, but nearby receipts run too many and coarse with many of the hens scratched on the sides, and most of the young toms flabby, and with very little demand for average offerings. Prices here ruled weak and irregular. Fancy large capons in fair request and firmly held, but undressed lots dull and irregular. Western fowls and chickens have been in fair supply and dull, and prices have settled to 9c top for best lots. Very few fresh ducks or geese around. Squabs in fair supply, but prices held about steady. Frozen turkeys and soft-meated chickens have a moderate pedding demand, but otherwise the market for frozen has ruled dull. We quote: Fresh, best average best grades, hens, 14c; do, mixed hens and toms, 13@14c; do, toms, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia large, 18@20c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lb, average to fair, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 4@5 lb, average to fair, 18@20c; do, roasting chickens, 14@17c; chickens and fowls, Western average, best, 9c; do, fair to good, 7½@8½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@10c; squabs, per doz., $1.75@$3.00. Frozen turkeys, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c; chickens, No. 1, 10@ 11c; fowls, No. 1, 9c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 6@7c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

GAME—There is very little demand for game of any description. Grouse, quail, and partridges continue in light supply and held steadily, but all other descriptions dull and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.65; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2@$4; do, redheads, $2@$3; do, mallards, 75c@$1; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, saddles, per lb, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 10@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts moderate, demand fair, and market well sustained in price. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 1, 75@95c; do, No. 2, 60@ clover and clover mixed, 30@80c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw—Long rye, per 100 lb, 75@ 95c; do, short, 55@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

SUNDRIES—Honey dull and weak, except California, which sells fairly. We quote: Comb, per lb, 8@12½c; extracted, per lb, 4@5½c. Beeswax steady at 30@31c per lb. Maple sugar nominal at 10@11c per lb; syrup, 65@85c per gallon. Peanuts still offered at 4¾c for fancy hand-picked, and 3¾c for extras; Spanish No. 1, shelled, 6c, and Virginia 5c. Southern prices are now held a little above a parity with the rates ruling here.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are freely offered with the outlet moderate. Onions steady....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 65@85c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$7; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.25; eggplant, per bbl, $1@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 85c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.50@$3.00; kale, per bbl, 50c@$1.50; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$4; spinach, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A steady demand at full prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Domestic in fair demand and prices firm....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¼@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¾@ 3¾c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was firmer and more active. Sales, 2,700 tons Java, 96° test, at 4½c, ex ship, and 89,553 mats extra Manila, 87° test, at 3 7-16c, ex ship. ....Refined quiet and unchanged....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3¾c, bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c bid; centrifugal, 96° test, 4½c bid....Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers handling sugar on consignment, and to whom is at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@4¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw and up-river hard bricks are worth $5.25@ $5.75 per 1,000; Jerseys, $4.75@$5.25; pale, $2; Croton dark and red, $18; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth $1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2@$2.65....Rockland common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1.05....Laths are worth $2 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@ 18c.

HOPS—Demand very light and chiefly from brewers, with prices easy....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c; do, olds, 1½@2½c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Prices without change and demand only moderate....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 15c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¾@7¼c.

LEATHER—A very steady market, with a fair demand....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin firm at 13.35c. Copper dull at 11@11⅛c. Lead dull at 3.22½@3.25c. Spelter quiet at 4@4.10c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market quiet and prices steady. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 29¾c.

RESIN—Demand fair at full prices. Good strained, $1.67½; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, March 3.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 27c; irregular, 26½c. Crude turpentine, nothing doing. Tar steady at 90c.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Turpentine firm, 26½c; sales, none. Resin firm; sales, 500 bbls; B, $1; C, $1.10; D, $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 27c; no sales. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in full supply, but without inquiry, and rates nominal. Engagements: To Liverpool, 1,000 bales cotton at 3-32d, charters included; British steamer, sugar, Mauritius to the United States, private terms, chartered abroad; British steamer, licorice root, Batoum to the United States, 29s, chartered abroad; British steamer, 1,800 tons, Sicily to the United States, £1,800, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Bona to Baltimore, 10s 6d, chartered abroad; Spanish steamer, sawn timber, Pensacola to Manchester, 102s 6d, end of March, chartered abroad; British steamer, sawn timber, Pensacola to Cardiff, 97s 6d, March-April, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Coosaw to Stettin, 15s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Coosaw to Tyne, 13s, chartered abroad; British steamer, sugar, Alexandria to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston, 10s, chartered abroad; British steamer, salt, Trapani to Gloucester, private terms, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) coal, Preston to Liverpool or Manchester, 34s; option of the Continent, 35s 6d; British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Newport News to Cork for orders, 22s 6d, prompt to March 10, and 2s 9d if March 25; British steamer, 2,206 tons, general cargo, hence to South Africa, private terms, chartered abroad; two British ships, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, 22s 6d, spot; a foreign bark, sawn timber, Ship Island to Holland, 97s 6d; British bark, deals, Dalhousie to Belfast, 39s 6d; foreign ship, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast of England, 40s; foreign bark, deals, Pictou to Preston, 43s 9d; foreign bark, deals, Miramichi to Dublin and Drogheda, 48s 6d; British schooner, salt, Turk's Island to New-York, 6c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Sagua, $1.60; schooner, coal, Norfolk to Demerara, $2, free lighterage; schooner, sugar, Manzanilla to a port north of Hatteras, 12, 13@14c; British schooner, same voyage and rate; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to Philadelphia, $4.25; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to Philadelphia, $4.25; two schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Richmond, 60c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portsmouth, 80c.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 132,417 pkgs flour, 7,874 pkgs cornmeal, 17,575 bushels wheat, 52,450 bushels rye, 314,400 bushels oats, 149,925 bushels barley, 4,400 bushels peas, 83,800 bushels corn, 26,442 bales cotton, 996 bbls spirits turpentine, 6,678 bbls resin, 478 bbls tar, 2,414 bbls pork, 844 bbls beef, 15,331 pkgs cutmeats, 36,018 pkgs butter, 10,805 pkgs cheese, 6,492 tcs lard, 14,852 kegs lard, 2,787 bbls whisky, 1,700 hhds tobacco, 2,709 pkgs tobacco, 1,241 bales wool, 4,542 bbls beans, 3,727 bbls cottonseed oil, 1,927 bbls molasses, 2,436 bags peanuts, 68,340 pkgs eggs, and 2,714 pkgs rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $7,022,957, and since Jan. 1, $68,673,220, against $61,977,238 same time last year. The week's exports included 1,670 bbls apples, 10 bbls potashes, 5,080 lb beeswax, 149,901 bbls wheat flour, 2 bbls rye flour, 3,726 bbls cornmeal, 241,344 bushels wheat, 21,553 bushels rye, 75,982 bushels oats, 26,374 bushels barley, 11,376 bushels peas, 80,496 bushels corn, 373 bxs candles, 256 tons coal, 16,069 bales cotton, 2,157 bales hay, 437 bbls spirits turpentine, 2,202 bbls resin, 140 bbls tar, 283 bbls pitch, 110 gallons sperm oil, 20,742 gallons lard oil, 2,119 gallons linseed oil, 47,134 gallons cottonseed oil, 9,888,377 gallons petroleum, 3,685 bbls pork, 2,499 bbls beef, 276 tcs beef, 4,957,900 lb cutmeats, 353,291 lb butter, 220,067 lb cheese, 3,111,630 lb lard, 299 bbls

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Confined to a Few Prominent Specialties.

ST. PAUL CROSSES BURLINGTON IN PRICE

Heavy Trading in American Tobacco —Preferred Stock to be Issued— Strength of International Issues.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Outside of a few specialties, to-day's market was dull and uninteresting. There was large trading in American Tobacco and in Burlington and St. Paul, but the only other stocks in which there was more than 10,000 shares done in were Sugar and Louisville and Nashville. There was a fair amount of business done in Baltimore and Ohio, which moved between 17¾ and 18¾, and closed unchanged at 18⅝. There were no new developments concerning the property.

More than 70,000 shares (par 50) were done in Tobacco, at prices ranging from 77¾ to 76, the final price being 76⅞, a net loss of ¾. Dispatches from St. Louis indicate that the opposition to the trust is growing, several manufacturers who have hitherto held aloof from the fight having determined to enter the cigarette field. It is said to be the intention of the outsiders to manufacture cigarettes to more than double the present output of the trust. A report was also current that the trust intended to issue additional preferred stock in order to raise money to carry on the fight aggressively. Sugar moved within a point and closed ⅝ higher, at 116⅜. General Electric was notably strong, and other issues were firm at fractional advances. Rubber, on relatively small trading, declined 2¼ points.

St. Paul sold above Burlington for the first time to-day, and now stands second in the Granger group. Burlington is weak on its unfavorable earnings, while St. Paul holds strong on its improving prospect. The St. Paul dividend question will be passed on probably a week from Thursday. It is believed that the rate will not be less than 2 per cent. and that it may be 2½ per cent. A trader's point to-day was to sell Burlington and buy Rock Island on the theory that the latter will cross the former in the near future.

The international stocks were all strong; Louisville gained ⅞, Denver preferred and Southern preferred, each ½, and Kansas and Texas preferred ⅝. The general list was very dull, and at the close was, as a rule, either unchanged or fractionally higher. The bond market was very dull. London buying has ceased for the time, owing to the adverse influence of the Baltimore and Ohio collapse.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements and four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Sterling Exchange to-day, $142,-943,936; balances, $7,518,600; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $301,545.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾@$4.87 for 60-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞@5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅛@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@68⅞. There were sales of 12,000 ounces at 68⅝@68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅛d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$16,964,558
Exports for same period	13,056,541
Net imports	$3,908,017
Net exports to date, 1895	20,339,479
Net exports to date, 1894	3,341,369
Net exports to date, 1893	26,205,894

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,022,957, against $8,100,353 in the preceding week, and $5,719,401 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $68,673,190, against $60,236,300 in the corresponding period last year.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cottonseed Oil pf.....1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....¾
General Electric.....1
Laclede Gas.....
Laclede Gas pf.....⅜
Louisville & Nashville.....⅞
Metropolitan Traction.....1½
Mobile & Ohio.....1
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf..1½

DECLINED.

American Tobacco.....¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....⅞
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.....1¼
Great Northern pf.....1
Manhattan.....2½
United States Rubber.....¾
United States Rubber pf.....2¼
.....1¼

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull, but generally firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925.....4½
Dul. & I. R. 1st.....1¾
Knoxville & Ohio 1st.....1½
Laclede Gas 1st.....1
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of Texas 5s.....2
Phila. & Rdg. 2d pf. in., 1st in. pd.....1
Spokane & Pal. 6s, t. r.....4

DECLINED.

Central of New-Jersey genl.....1
D., M. & M. 1g.....1⅝
St. Louis & I. M. genl. 5s.....1½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weak. The 4s of 1907, coupon, declined 1; do, registered, ¼; the 4s of 1925, coupon, ⅝; the 5s, registered, ½, and do, coupons, ¼. The sales were $75,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¾@116⅞; $500 do, at 116⅞; $25,000 do, registered, at 116⅝@116½, and $25,000 5s, coupon, at 113. The following were the closing quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	100½	111
4s, r., 1925	116½	117
4s, c., 1925	116¼	116½
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	107½
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149	150	149	150	147	150	53
American Cotton Oil pf	62½	63½	62½	62½	61½	63	503
*American Sugar Refineries	115½	116⅞	115½	115⅝	115⅜	116	20,130
*American Sugar Refs. pf	102	102	101½	101⅝	101⅜	102	241
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	90	94	22
American Tobacco	77¼	77¾	76	76⅞	76½	76⅝	70,405
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	2,015
Baltimore & Ohio	18¾	18¾	17¾	18⅝	18½	18⅝	6,840
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅞	23¾	24	116
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67½	67¾	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67½	1,010
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅞	77⅝	76¾	76⅞	76½	76⅝	24,835
Chicago & Northwestern	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	104½	420
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76½	77¼	76⅜	77⅛	77⅛	77¼	21,845
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129½	130	129⅛	130	130	131	25
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72⅛	72½	71½	71⅞	71⅜	72	2,410
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36⅛	36½	36	36⅜	36¼	36½	980
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	31½	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31	400
†Consolidated Gas Company	156	156	156	156	154½	156	100
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127	127	128	127
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160⅜	160¾	160⅝	160⅝	161	161½	633
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	49⅝	48⅜	49	49	49½	750
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	17⅜	18	905
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	6	6	6	5¼	6¼	150
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	12½	14½	350
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	95	95	95	95	94	96	100
General Electric	31¾	32¾	31¾	32⅜	32¼	32¼	4,460
Great Northern pf	100	100	100	100	108	113	115
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾	9	50
Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	34⅝	35	180
Laclede Gas	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25½	26½	520
Laclede Gas pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	80	82	A
Lake Erie & Western pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	73½	74½	150
Lake Shore	147½	147½	147½	147½	146¾	149	200
Louisville & Nashville	52⅛	53⅜	52½	53	52⅜	53	14,206
Manhattan Consolidated	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	105⅜	105½	517
*Metropolitan Traction	105	105	105	105	104	105½	125
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	80½	80½	80½	80¼	80	81	20
Minnesota Iron	69½	69½	69½	69½	69	70	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12½	12¾	12¼	12½	12	12¼	60
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	20¼	20¾	1,420
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23½	23½	23⅝	885
Mobile & Ohio	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23⅞	200
*National Lead Company	24½	24½	24½	24½	24¼	24½	200
New-Jersey Central	106	106¼	106	106¼	106	107	400
New-York Central	97	97	97	97	97¼	97½	200
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16	16	16	16	15¾	16	50
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	27	27½	27	27½	21	27½	310
Norfolk & Western	2	2	1⅞	1¾	1½	2	760
Norfolk & Western pf	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	6½	7½	10
North American	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5½	5¾	1,050
Northern Pacific	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	955
Northern Pacific pf	16¼	16¼	16	16	16¼	16½	300
Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	300
Pacific Mail	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	27⅛	27½	322
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	12	12	12	12	11⅞	12	305
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	58½	58½	58	58	58	59	90
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	116	116	116	116	115½	116	100
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5½	115
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞	12	215
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	89	91½	89	91½	89	91	37
Southern Pacific	19⅜	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19	20	300
Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	300
Southern Railway pf	30½	30½	30½	30¼	30	30⅝	1,885
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29⅜	30¼	29⅝	30	29⅞	30	1,615
Texas Pacific	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	8½	9	120
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7¾	600
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½	21½	50
*United States Leather	10	10	10	10	9½	10	10
*United States Leather pf	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾	61¾	62	1,350
United States Rubber	26⅜	26⅜	24½	25¼	24½	25½	1,770
United States Rubber pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅛	84¼	84	86	212
Wabash	7	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	220
Wabash pf	17¾	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	18	18⅛	620
*Western Union Beef	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	10	100
Western Union Telegraph	83⅜	84½	83⅜	84¼	84½	84⅜	4,140
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	2,100
Total sales							199,534

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68⅝	68¾	68⅝	68¾	68½	68⅝	12,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	..	..	100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 3,000..... 70½ 2,000..... 70
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs 23,000..... 78½ 9,000..... 78⅝
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s When Issued 10,000..... 48½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 21,000..... 26⅝ 10,000..... 26½
Austin & N W 1st 10,000..... 86¾
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 6,000..... 83 9,000..... 85
B & O Con 5s, 1988 12,000s30F..... 91½
B & O Southwest 1st 3,000..... 100¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 1,000..... 114⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st 10,000..... 100⅞
Brook W & W Co 5s 6,000..... 100½
Canada South 1st Gtd 1,000..... 108½
Cent of N J G M 5s 5,000..... 118½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000..... 108
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 5,000..... 74 2,000..... 73½
Ches & O, R & A Div 2d Consol 4s 2,000..... 91⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st 10,000..... 111
Chi G L & C Co 1st 3,000..... 93
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 3,000..... 95½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000..... 43¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000..... 103⅛ 3,000..... 103¼
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certs 4,000..... 25½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 2,000..... 84

Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000..... 95
C, Ind. St L & C 4s 1,000..... 98
Den & Rio Grande 4s 3,000..... 90 2,000..... 90¼
Den & Rio G Imp 5s 10,000s20F..... 80
Det, Mac & Mar L G 10,000..... 18
Dul & Iron R 1st 25,000..... 104
East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s 10,000..... 91¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000..... 108½ 2,000..... 108¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 5,000..... 102
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 5,000..... 74
Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s 2,000..... 112½
Iowa Central 1st 5s 5,000..... 94½
Kansas Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certs 3,000..... 74
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 1,000..... 115½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000..... 94
L S & M So 2d Coup 1,000..... 119½
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 1,000..... 103¾
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 1,000..... 111½
10,000..... 111⅝
La & Mo River 1st 3,000..... 110
Louis & Nashville Pens & Atl 1st 2,000..... 101
Unified Gold 4s 10,000..... 79½
Mil, L S & West 1st 6,000s20F..... 86¼
Mil & St Paul Cons 10,000..... 128
Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Dav Div 17,000..... 108¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 6,000s20F..... 78⅝
1,000..... 86¾
500..... 87½
500..... 87
5,000..... 86¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 5,000..... 60½

M, K & T of Tex 5s 2,000..... 80
Missouri Pac 3d 5,000..... 109½
Mobile & Ohio, New 500..... 118
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 7,000..... 66½
Nat Starch M Co 1st 10,000..... 95
N Y Cent Deb 5s 10,000..... 106
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 4,000..... 105
N Y, Out & Western Refunding 4s 4,000..... 91
5,000s15F..... 90½
1,000..... 90½
Nor Pac 2d Coup 4,000..... 110¼
Nor Pac 3d Coup 1,000..... 79½
5,000s3..... 79
Nor Pac Cons 5s 46,000..... 43
Trust Co Certs 12,000..... 43
1,000..... 42¾
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 8,000..... 87¼
1,000..... 87⅜
44,000..... 87½
Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000..... 104¼
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co Certs 2,000..... 33½
3,000..... 33½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 7,000..... 93¾
6,000..... 94
Ohio & Miss Cons 1,000..... 103½
Ohio Southern 1st 10,000..... 93
3,000..... 93½
Oregon Improve 1st 1,000..... 85¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000..... 25
Ore Rail & Nav 1st 2,000..... 110
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 8,000..... 68¼
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certs 26,000..... 78¼
15,000..... 78½
5,000..... 78⅝
10,000b3..... 78
4,000..... 78
6,000..... 78½
15,000..... 78
Pr Co Ctfs Unstmpd 20,000..... 89½
10,000..... 89¼
10,000..... 89½

Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 2,000..... 32¼
5,000..... 32½
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 5,000..... 17
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B 1,000..... 111
Pitts & West 1st 4s 13,000..... 65
9,000..... 66
20,000..... 65¾
Rich & Dan 6s 1,000..... 117½
Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 60,000..... 101½
Rio Grande West 1st 5,000..... 76½
4,000..... 76
7,000..... 76½
5,000..... 76¾
St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000..... 79
5,000..... 78½
St Louis S W 1st 3,000..... 75¾
2,000..... 75¼
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000..... 90⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s 14,000..... 92½
Spokane & Pal 6s Trust Co Certs 5,000..... 88
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2,000..... 88
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000..... 22¼
2,000..... 22¾
10,000..... 23
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 4,000..... 94
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 5,000..... 38
U S Leather Co 6s 5,000..... 110⅞
Wabash 1st 5s 10,000..... 106⅜
5,000..... 106½
5,000..... 106⅝
Wabash 2d 1,000..... 75
1,000..... 75¼
14,000..... 75
West Shore Gtd 4s 7,000..... 106
Wheeling & L E 1st 2,000..... 100⅝
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Receipts 5,000..... 42½
5,000..... 43

Total sales.....$969,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	..	60
American Coal	113	..
American C. Oil	16	17
American Express	110	113
Ann Arbor	10	12½
Ann Arbor pf	27	29
American Tobacco pf	101	102
A., T. & S. F pf when issued	25½	26
Atlantic Pacific	½	¾
*Bay State Gas	19⅝	25
B. & So. Ill. pf	..	140
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Co	⅝	⅞
Buffalo, R. & P.	11	16
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Bur., C. R. & Nor	70	80
Canada Southern	50	51
Canadian Pacific	54¾	55½
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	15	16
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	16⅝
Chicago & Alton	155	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	44
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	98	101
C. & N. W. pf	145	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	88½	90
Clev., L. & W. pf	51½	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev	3	3½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	97	100
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4
Col., H. V. & T	16½	17½
Col., H. V. & T. pf	55	60
Com. Cable	153	..
Den. & R. G.	13	14
Den. & R. G. pf	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
Detroit Gas	27	30
Erie Tel. & Tel	60	61
Evans. & T. H.	31	33
Evansville & T. H. pf	50	56
Homestake	30	..
Illinois Central	95	97
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	27½
Illinois Steel Company	65	72
Interior Conduit & Insulating	25	..
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keok. & D. M.	3¼	4
Keok. & D. M. pf	16	18
Keokuk & Western	..	36½
L. E. & W.	20	21
Long Island	81	84
L., N. A. & C.	9½	10
L., N. A. & C. pf	22	22½
L., S. T. & T.	..	1
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Md. Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Central	9⅜	2
Mexican National ctfs	20¼	20½
Minn. & St. L.	19½	25
M. & St. L. 2d pf	50	51
N. C. & St. L.	68	85
*Nat. Lead pf	86½	87¼
National Linseed Oil	17	20
National Starch	5	9
National Starch 1st pf	45	55
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New Central C.	6	8½
New-England	40	50
N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28½	29¾
N. Y., S. & W.	9⅞	10
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ont. Mining	12½	..
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	2	3½
Oregon R. & N.	12¼	13
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	6¼
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & East	5	9
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	3	3½
Pittsburg & Western pf	..	20
P., C., C. & St. L.	17½	18½
P., F. W. & C.	162	..
Pullman P. C.	156	160
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sa.	183	..
Rio Grande W.	16	18½
Rio Grande Western pf	42	45
St. J. & G. I.	..	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	½	..
St. Paul & Omaha	28	28
St. Paul & Omaha pf	40	41
St. P. M. & M.	122	124
T. P. Land Tr.	109	113
Tol. & O. C.	6¾	9
Tol. & O. C. pf.	30	37
Tol., Peo. & W.	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	7½	12
U. S. Express	4½	5½
U. S. Cordage t. r.	42½	46½
U. S. Cord. pf. t. r.	5⅞	5½
Utica & B. River	10	11
Wells-Fargo Express	151	..
W. & L. E. pf	95	100
	37¼	40

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	115⅝	116½	115⅝	116	7,510
Am. Tobacco.	77¼	77⅝	76	77	18,450
A., T. & S. F.	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	90
Balt. & Ohio.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	20
Chicago Gas	67½	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝	380
C., R. I. & P.	72⅜	72¼	71⅝	72	1,470
Ch., B. & Q.	77¼	77⅝	76½	76⅝	10,120
C., M. & S. P.	76¼	77⅜	76¼	77	10,500
Dist. & C. F.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	60
Gen. Electric.	31½	32¾	31½	32½	1,050
Total sales					55,890

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & N. P. 5s.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	$5,000
D. & R. G. 4s.	90	90	90	90	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	32½	32½	32½	32½	10,000
Total sales					$40,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louis. & N.	52⅜	53⅜	52½	53	2,570
Mo. Pacific.	23⅝	24	23½	23¾	850
North Amer.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	60
Phil. & Rdg.	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	100
Pacific Mail.	27½	27½	27½	27½	10
Southern Ry.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
Tenn., C. & I.	30	30	29¾	29¾	270
U. S. Lea. pf.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛	61¼	20
West. Union.	83⅞	84¼	83½	84¼	2,260

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P. & R. gen.	78½	78½	78	78	$27,000
U. S. 4s, 1925. c	116¾	116¾	116¾	116⅝	5,000

$1,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company income 6 per cent. bonds, 1½.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Chollar	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Crocsus	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,200
Gold. Fl'ce.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
Leadville	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Occidental	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Pharmacist	.15	.16	.15	.16	1,300
Victor	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	150
Total sales					4,450

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	67⅝	67⅞	66⅝	66⅞	713,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	211	215
American Typefounders'	4½	4½
American Typefounders' pf	22	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103½	104½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104½	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	9⅜	10¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	52½	54
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	105¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83½	85
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104½	105¼
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71
Celluloid Company stock	63	..
Central & South American Tel.	121½	124½
Central Cross-Town	191	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	1035
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	35	40
Commercial Cable Co. stock	157	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	76½	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101	104
Continental Trust	108	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	40	50
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	164	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100½	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99¼	100⅜
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Company	..	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	70	78
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	210	215
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	60
Fort Wayne Gas stock	77	79
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	90	91
Fourth National Bank	181	184
Gallatin National Bank	292	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	49	50½
Guaranty Trust Co.	401	425
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	100
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	100
H. B. Claflin Co.	94	102
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	76½	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	7
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	28
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104½	..
†Holland Trust stock	..	85
†Indianapolis Gas stock	140	143
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	64½	66½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	97½	100
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
15 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SCUDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

Erie Reorganization.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1896.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Certificates for Securities of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company:

We shall be prepared, on and after March 4, to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE ENDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new coupon bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s
5 o/o Gold Bonds, due 1925.

(LOAN OF 1885.)

Until further notice the undersigned will receive as depositaries the above-mentioned bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, on the terms of an agreement in course of preparation, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Bondholders.

Under this agreement the undersigned will undertake to purchase at their face value the August 1, 1896, coupons of the deposited bonds, in case they shall not be paid at maturity.

Proper receipts will be issued for the deposited bonds.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers of London will receive the deposit of bonds in London.

SPEYER & CO.,
MILLS BUILDING.

Manhattan Trust Co.,

WALL ST., CORNER OF NASSAU.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depositary for Money,
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to cheque through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
E. J. Condon,	John G. Moore,
Rudulph Ellis,	F. D. Randolph,
Amos T. French,	James O. Sheldon,
John N. A. Griswold,	Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson,	Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton,	John I. Waterbury,
	R. T. Wilson.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2205	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2284	2435	2640	2995
85	371	1510	1966	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
102	426	1580	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1320	1691	2088	2362	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2796	3149
281	1336	1848	2165	2373	2555	2818	3287
315	1385	1884	2176	2412	2594	2838	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.

Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed, MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

OFFICE OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Feb. 28, 1896.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 5, 1896, to the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., New-York, for the sale of forty of the now outstanding bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company for sinking fund, said sale to take effect and bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1, 1896, at the office of the said Atlantic Trust Company.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY,
By JOHN L. JEROME, Treas.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$581,814.50
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		2,030.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		353.91
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		164,154.43
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		202,937.50
Specie, as per schedule		39,743.77
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		38,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		480.28
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Taxes paid	$2,883.81	
Current expenses	8,447.61	
Exchange account	248.13	
		11,579.55
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$1,046,093.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		60,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$9,334.28	
Interest	3,309.29	
Other profits	143.88	
		12,891.36
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$799,516.54	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,493.82	
Certified checks	16,730.26	
Cashier's checks outstanding	386.96	
		823,127.58
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		75.00
		$1,046,093.94

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
GEO. F. VAIL, President, and WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

GEO. F. VAIL, President.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of March, 1896, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
No. 333. Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HAMILTON BANK OF NEW-YORK CITY
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$867,789.17
Liabilities of Directors as makers		28,805.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Overdrafts		826.07
Due from trust companies, State and National banks	$23,208.15	
Specie	41,952.09	
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks	79,760.00	
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	29,715.34	
Other items carried as cash	2,241.35	
		176,876.93
Real estate		42,000.00
Current expenses		7,061.68
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Total		$1,129,358.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits		36,233.47
Due depositors	$818,948.89	
Due trust companies, State and National banks	34,362.25	
Due savings banks	3,078.26	
Certificates of deposit	65.00	
Certified checks	9,678.64	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,803.37	
		867,936.41
Unpaid dividends		168.97
Total		$1,129,358.85

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
DAVID F. PORTER, President of Hamilton Bank of New-York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896, and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision, and Edwin S. Schenck, the Cashier, is absent and cannot join in this report.

DAVID F. PORTER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to the 3d day of March, 1896, before me.
CHARLES F. PORTER,
Notary Public, (No. 146,) N. Y. Co. N. Y.
New-York County, N. Y.

[No. 4645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, February 28, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,740,444.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		296.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		61,969.52
Stocks, securities, &c.		160,514.49
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		112,607.91
Due from State banks and bankers		17,536.23
Checks and other cash items		1,414.17
Exchanges for Clearing House		142,408.02
Notes of other National banks		7,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		118.51
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$53,297.50	
Legal-tender notes	250,071.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		453,368.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		22,500.00
Total		$3,270,178.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		175,659.22
National bank notes outstanding		450,000.00
Due to other National banks	$473,329.70	
Due to State banks and bankers	267,573.32	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,370,178.14	
Demand certificates of deposit	24,434.83	
Certified checks	7,003.41	
		2,142,519.40
Liabilities other than those above stated, reserve for taxes		2,000.00
Total		$3,270,178.62

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, H. P. DAVISON, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896.
CHAS. W. RIECKS,
Notary Public, Queens Co.
Ctf. filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. A. GARLAND,
E. C. CONVERSE,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

[No. 1105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Feb'y 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$718,718.84
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		253.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		10,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		26,682.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		176,526.68
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		52,687.59
Due from State banks and bankers		3,966.11
Checks and other cash items		10,794.49
Exchanges for Clearing House		36,873.52
Notes of other National banks		2,447.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		573.36
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$207,146.50	
Legal-tender notes	85,457.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	40,000.00	
		332,603.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$1,733,376.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		85,662.27
National bank notes outstanding		224,250.00
Dividends unpaid		5,048.44
Individual deposits subject to check		1,103,730.40
Demand certificates of deposit		1,610.26
Certified checks		13,075.51
Total		$1,733,376.88

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. WILBUR F. SMITH,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES BANKS,
DAVID BANKS,
RAYMOND JENKINS, } Directors.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK
on the morning of the 28th day of Feb'y, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,226,215.61
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		23,542.51
Overdrafts, as per schedule		2,628.52
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		29,807.75
Other real estate, as per schedule		41,187.69
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		100,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		108,752.50
Specie, as per schedule		16,188.00
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		180,384.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$57,169.25	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	3,578.60	
		60,747.85
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		10,526.14
Furniture and fixtures		3,050.00
		$1,803,030.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$4,279.78	
Exchange	111.87	
Interest	429.23	
Other profits	1,679.08	
		6,499.96
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,299,873.45	
Demand certificates of deposit	965.00	
Certified checks	35,395.21	
		1,336,233.66
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		20,241.95
Unpaid dividends		55.00
First National Bank loan		140,000.00
		$1,803,030.57

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS, President, and ALBERT H. GALE, Cashier, of Murray Hill Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 760 3d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

F. T. HOPKINS, President.
A. H. GALE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of March, 1896, before me.
THOMAS DARLING,
Notary Public, No. 82.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
UNION SQUARE BANK
on the morning of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,916,640.59
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		86,663.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		268,680.62
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		1,000.00
Specie, as per schedule		33,706.64
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		268,981.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$69,890.96	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	3,090.10	
		72,981.06
Current expenses		12,094.08
		$2,660,746.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$25,372.02	
Interest	7.34	
Other profits	22,744.88	
		48,124.24
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,152,227.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,250.00	
Certified checks	52,820.07	
Cashier's checks outstanding	325.61	
		2,212,622.75
		$2,660,746.99

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1896, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the twenty-eighth day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

(Signed) FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the third day of March, 1896, before me.
(Signed) LOUIS A. FAHS,
Notary Public, No. 101,
N. Y. City and County.

[No. 1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,787,801.07
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		407.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		279,977.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		939,026.43
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,094,010.77
Due from State banks and bankers		150,274.05
Checks and other cash items		22,253.14
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,348,780.88
Notes of other National banks		51,777.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		748.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,072,393.12	
Legal-tender notes	534,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	280,000.00	
		1,886,893.12
Total		$14,611,949.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		432,459.74
Due to other National banks	$3,792,780.19	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,582,884.21	
Dividends unpaid	1,807.75	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,935,982.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,144.00	
Certified checks	243,674.72	
Cashier's checks outstanding	121,216.15	
		11,679,489.86
Total		$14,611,949.60

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, C. V. BANTA, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. JNO. A. HILLERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

[No. 1250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,733,875.57
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		104,593.80
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		773,105.75
Due from State banks and bankers		86,972.33
Checks and other cash items		96,928.48
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,486,825.06
Notes of other National banks		500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		175.21
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,082,785.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,174,370.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	70,000.00	
		2,327,155.50
Total		$13,205,928.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,125,471.37
Due to other National banks		2,185,066.10
Due to State banks and bankers		667,375.96
Dividends unpaid		3,502.50
Individual deposits subject to check		5,651,564.76
Demand certificates of deposit		41,754.87
Certified checks		506,193.06
Cashier's checks outstanding		25,000.00
Total		$13,205,928.62

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.
Correct—Attest:
CHAS. M. PRATT,
JOHN SINCLAIR,
A. E. ORR, } Directors.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,757,382.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		275,968.52
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	8,968.00	
		128,968.00
Bonds		47,430.65
Specie		446,497.24
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		446,297.00
Cash items, viz:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$193,869.68	
Other items carried as cash	21,304.97	
		215,174.65
Current expenses	495.33	
Exchange	1,219.67	
		1,715.00
		$4,819,433.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$422,700.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Discount	$6,467.41	
Interest	69.44	
Other profits	278,981.91	
		285,518.76
Deposits subject to check	3,261,817.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	115,403.65	
Certified checks	27,929.19	
		3,405,150.30
Unpaid dividends		1,064.00
		$4,819,433.06

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
H. B. BRUNDRETT, President, and S. C. MERWIN, Cashier, of the Pacific Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 470 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2d day of March, 1896, before me.
R. M. G. DODGE, Notary Public.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, February 28th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,087,916.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,341.39
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		518,961.97
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		983,418.43
Due from State banks and bankers		177,074.94
Checks and other cash items		24,532.33
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,388,597.78
Notes of other National banks		2,860.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,002.85
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,048,366.50	
Legal-tender notes	3,571,555.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	2,660,000.00	
		9,279,921.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		289,000.00
Total		$37,771,127.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		671,242.85
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$9,422,014.14	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,226,107.32	
Dividends unpaid	1,090.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	17,985,463.26	
Demand certificates of deposit	52,608.42	
Certified checks	653,841.69	
Cashier's checks outstanding	206,000.00	
		32,547,124.83
Liabilities other than those above stated: Tax reserve		7,759.67
Total		$37,771,127.35

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. W. A. MAIN,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD C. HOYT,
CHAS. STERNBACH,
JOS. T. MOORE, } Directors.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,707,960.91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		14,464.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		60,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		155,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		52,957.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		88,807.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		800,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		194,079.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		970,775.40
Due from State banks and bankers		118,799.66
Checks and other cash items		56,765.36
Exchanges for Clearing House		499,442.96
Notes of other National banks		25,945.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		7,001.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$452,677.30	
Legal-tender notes	1,208,000.00	
U. S. certfs. of deposit for legal tenders	470,000.00	
		2,130,677.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		18,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		2.50
Total		$13,301,278.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		74,862.94
National bank notes outstanding		355,950.00
Due to other National banks		3,389,991.86
Due to State banks and bankers		1,139,809.51
Dividends unpaid		2,700.19
Individual deposits subject to check		5,659,199.53
Demand certificates of deposit		44,327.68
Certified checks		118,280.41
Cashier's checks outstanding		61,541.20
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		54,605.82
Total		$13,301,278.09

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN,
Correct—Attest: Notary Public.
CORTLANDT D. MOSS,
JOHN A. McCALL,
EDWIN LANGDON, } Directors.

THE PLAZA BANK
5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
NEW-YORK, February 28th, 1896.
LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits	1,838.17
Deposits subject to check	$874,521.46
Demand certificates of deposit	5.00
Certified checks	564.41
Cashier's checks	54.60
	875,145.47
Due National banks	8,849.97
	$1,085,833.61

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$682,468.05
Stocks and bonds		97,089.05
Due from banks		43,414.89
Cash:		
With Clear'g House agent, Central National Bank	$44,241.06	
Specie	74,841.22	
Legal tender and National bank notes	56,542.00	
Exchanges	55,560.08	
Other cash items	5,248.96	
	236,433.27	
Building account, furniture and fixtures	23,192.55	
Expense account	3,285.20	
		1,085,833.61

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of March, 1896, before me.
E. H. COOK,
Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,645,186.74
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		65,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$346,067.37	
Due from private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	7,336.75	
		353,404.12
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		76,500.00
United States bonds, as per schedule		115,100.00
Other stocks and bonds, as per schedule		166

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

St. Paul & B. Q.

September 22d, 1895.

We wrote and published the following in Our New-York Herald Column.

READ IT CAREFULLY.

"In 1569 B. Q. sold at 200, ROCK ISLAND at 135, and LAKE SHORE at 80. In 1877 each sold at the lowest figures made up to that date B. Q. was 94, a decline of 106 per cent.; ROCK ISLAND, 82, a decline of 53 per cent., and LAKE SHORE at 45, a decline of 35 points. Recently B. Q. sold at 85, ROCK ISLAND at 77, and LAKE SHORE at 150. There were many interesting changes in the meantime, but the direction was always the same, and the result at this time shows a fall of 124 per cent. in B. Q., of only 57 points in ROCK ISLAND, and a gain of 70 points in LAKE SHORE. If one had bought LAKE SHORE and sold BURLINGTON in 1869 they would have made 122 per cent. on B. Q. and 70 on LAKE SHORE. ROCK ISLAND would have also made one a profit in the same way. It is rather late to buy LAKE SHORE now, but the change is going on between ROCK ISLAND and BURLINGTON, which is bringing them nearer together, and we believe they will cross in price. B. Q. is now 7 points higher than ROCK ISLAND. It used to be 65 points higher, and the declaration of stock dividends by ROCK ISLAND makes the comparison the more favorable to them. If ST. PAUL is used, the difference is all the greater. ST. PAUL sold at 11 when B. Q. sold at 94, and ROCK ISLAND above 80 in 1877. Within a few years—say five or six—ST. PAUL sold 30 and 40 per cent. below BURLINGTON and ROCK ISLAND, while now the difference is less than 10 per cent. in BURLINGTON and hardly any difference in ROCK ISLAND. This speaks very well for ST. PAUL, but to apply the idea practically, you don't want to buy ST. PAUL after a 25 point rise.

"YOU SHOULD BEGIN ACCORDING TO THE WAY YOU FIND THE MARKET. AT PRESENT BURLINGTON IS SELLING ABOUT 20 PER CENT. HIGHER THAN IT DID THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR. WE SHOULD SAY, SELL THE BURLINGTON ON A SCALE UP BEGINNING NOW. WHEN B. Q. IS DOWN 10 POINTS (IT SURELY WILL BE) BEGIN TO BUY ST. PAUL ON A SCALE DOWN UNTIL YOU HAVE AS MUCH LONG PAUL AS YOU HAVE SHORT BURLINGTON. YOU WILL FIND THIS SCHEME WILL BEAT ANY SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENT YOU EVER MADE, AND IT IS ALMOST AS PERMANENT AS YOU COULD WISH."

The next day B. Q. could have been sold at 87; later ST. PAUL bought at "10 per cent. decline." Yesterday they crossed in price, B. Q. closing 76⅝ and ST. PAUL 77⅛, verifying our predictions.

The reason we have the largest business in our line is because

We know what we are about,

We treat everybody honorably,

We don't accept "Discretionary accounts."

We have more than ample capital to conduct our business, and any one can make lots of money in our place if they will follow the common sense advice not plainly stated in our letters, and exercise a little patience. A man will wait six months for 2 per cent. interest to accrue in a savings bank, and be impatient if he don't double his money with us in one week.

T. E. Ward & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON,

INVESTMENTS.

CENTRAL BRANCH:

319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.

UP-TOWN BRANCH:

1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33d ST.

Send us your name, or drop in to see us.

[No. 1393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Feb. 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,201,161.60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	670.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	519,185.65
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	699,364.83
Due from State banks and bankers	157,657.55
Exchanges for Clearing House	6,750,034.08
Notes of other National banks	2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	608.20
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,161,767.00	
Legal-tender notes 1,055,540.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 110,000.00	2,327,307.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).	2,250.00
Total	$22,010,239.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	954,273.13
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	2,628,463.82
Due to State banks and bankers	2,175,779.58
Dividends unpaid	915.00
Individual deposits subject to check	9,094,619.72
Demand certificates of deposit	338,835.00
Certified checks	3,772,352.89
Total	$22,010,239.23

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. S. MASON,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH,
HENRY C. SWORDS. } Directors.

[No. 4855.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Feb. 28th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$447,300.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	61.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	6,000.00
Stocks, securities &c.	17,394.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	4,501.88
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	102,785.25
Due from State banks and bankers	966.62
Checks and other cash items	592.31
Exchanges for Clearing House	18,494.14
Notes of other National banks	1,290.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	200.73
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $35,041.00	
Legal-tender notes 44,650.00	79,691.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Total	$731,528.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,739.19
National bank notes outstanding	44,800.00
Due to other National banks	$24,308.41
Individual deposits subject to check	397,892.54
Demand certificates of deposit	14,847.64
Certified checks	6,344.20
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,596.45
	444,989.24
Total	$731,528.43

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of March, 1896. GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY L. TABER,
EDWIN G. STURGES,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, } Directors.

FINANCIAL.

[No. 1,000.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,791,647.40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4,122.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	950,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	108,750.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	354,635.30
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned	7,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,376,087.28
Due from State banks and bankers	176,537.13
Checks and other cash items	16,053.98
Exchanges for Clearing House	743,457.76
Notes from other National banks	12,140.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	108.65
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,511,421	
Legal-tender notes 1,458,167	
U. S. certfs. of deposit for legal tenders 940,000	3,909,588.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	42,750.00
Total	$17,131,081.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	351,432.92
National bank notes outstanding	782,890.00
Dividends unpaid	18,461.00
Due to other National banks	8,165,862.64
Due to State banks and bankers	2,096,836.97
Individual deposits subject to check	3,250,458.07
Demand certificates of deposit	26,969.77
Certified checks	245,075.39
Cashier's checks outstanding	193,095.11
Total	$17,131,081.87

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of March, 1896,

A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
SUMNER R. STONE,
JAS. S. WARREN,
E. H. PULLEN. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,151,778.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	687.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	421,850.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	21,036.36
Stocks, securities, &c.	183,336.28
Furniture and fixtures	2,400.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	25,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	259,358.50
Due from State banks and bankers	58,431.02
Checks and other cash items	12,654.16
Exchanges for Clearing House	143,326.71
Notes of other National banks	6,000.00
Nickels and cents	387.23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $48,438.75	
Legal-tender notes 420,125.00	468,563.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	18,945.00
Total	$3,774,254.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	22,492.42
National bank notes outstanding	378,900.00
Dividends unpaid	240.00
Deposits:	
Individual $1,414,326.83	
National banks 440,329.56	
State banks and bankers 236,239.82	
Demand certificates 229,770.97	
Certified checks 46,297.64	
Cashier's checks 5,657.51	2,372,622.33
Total	$3,774,254.75

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, ISAAC ROSENWALD, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC ROSENWALD, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896,

FRED'K GIBLIN, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
THOS. B. KENT,
WALTER S. JOHNSTON,
HENRY P. BOOTH, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE** in New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, February 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$15,801,269.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	22.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	2,534,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	330,270.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	2,241,479.72
Real estate	912,000.00
Due from National banks	1,581,971.27
Due from State banks and bankers	217,719.56
Checks and other cash items	70,003.42
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,504,350.76
Notes of other National banks	119,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,198.95
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,423,816.00	
Legal-tender notes 3,518,441.00	
U. S. certfs. of deposit for legal tenders .. 1,255,000.00	6,197,257.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	114,030.00
Total	$34,925,572.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,554,371.07
National bank notes outstanding	1,836,950.00
Due to other National banks	3,659,982.95
Due to State banks and bankers	3,380,940.88
Dividends unpaid	4,996.00
Individual deposits subject to check	12,331,272.72
Demand certificates of deposit	10,612.31
Time certificates of deposit	1,500,000.00
Certified checks	1,993,636.50
Cashier's checks outstanding	294,892.22
United States deposits	1,370,373.45
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	7,544.65
Total	$34,925,572.73

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. WARREN C. FRENCH, Jr., Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
WOODBURY LANGDON,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Directors.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$18,947,507.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,199.65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	60,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,230,216.87
Due from State banks and bankers	62,935.18
Checks and other cash items	30,493.95
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,736,471.26
Notes of other National banks	110,818.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	800.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $3,753,000	
Legal-tender notes 1,242,673	
U. S. certfs. of deposit for legal tenders 735,000	5,730,673.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 p. c. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 p. c. redemption fund	5,000.00
Total	$28,668,365.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	547,871.85
National bank notes outstanding	44,560.00
State bank notes outstanding	5,682.00
Due to other National banks	7,630,650.06
Due to State banks and bankers	2,747,235.36
Dividends unpaid	7,482.00
Individual deposits subject to check	10,250,033.69
Demand certificates of deposit	5,600.00
Certified checks	746,044.92
Cashier's checks outstanding	183,205.52
Total	$28,668,365.40

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1896. CHAS. H. BECKER, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certificate filed in New-York County.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
JAMES R. PLUM,
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH, } Directors.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEE having secured the deposit in the Mercantile Trust Company of a large majority of the above-mentioned bonds, and the certificates of the trust company having been listed by the New-York Stock Exchange, the time within which outstanding bonds may be deposited without penalty or condition has been extended to and including March 15, 1896. After that date no bonds will be received, except on such terms as the committee may prescribe.

AUSTIN CORBIN,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
H. L. THORNELL, } Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that, a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, **$6,300,000** of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,** 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of **three per cent.**

New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

WEDNESDAY, March 4th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)

$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond.
$500 Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bond.
$500 Lake Shore R. R. Co. New 7 p. c. Mtge. Bd.
25 shs. Kings County Bank, Brooklyn.
23 shs. Union Ferry Produce Exchange.
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
133 shares Barney Dumping Boat Co.
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Permanent Water Loan Bd., due July 1, 1896.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 Membership in Produce Exchange.
$150,000 Kings County Hygiene Ice Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1922, Dec., 1892, Coupons on, (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Escanaba, Mich., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1911, Apl., 1894, Coups.
$7,000 Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1905, Oct., 1893, Coups.
20 shs. United States Casualty Co.
20 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
50 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
30 shs. Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Holland Trust Co., (in liquidation.)
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Hide and Leather Bank.
40 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Co., (hypd.)
$1,000 Cinn., Ind., St. Louis and Chic. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1936, (Indorsed.)
$10,000 Citizens' Gas Co. Bklyn. Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1940, (underlying the Brooklyn Union Cons. 5s.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
22 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co. Bklyn.
$2,000 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1907, Jany., 1894, Coups.
$3,000 Rochester, Minn., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1907, Sept., 1893, Coups.
$1,000 Spartanburg, S. C., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bond, 1908, Feby., 1894, Coups.
2 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Brooklyn.
20 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Holyoke Paper Co. of Holyoke, Mass., (hypd.)
10 shs. Market and Fulton Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Brooklyn.
10 shs. 26th Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
25 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co., N. Y.
50 shs. Bank of North America.
$200,000 Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R. Land Grant Bonds.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$2,000 Fort Worth & Rio Grande R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
50 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co. Pfd. Trust Certfs.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April next, at the principal office of the company, at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the Directors of the company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies, respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates, and charges in respect of such traffic, and also of approving of an agreement for a lease to the company of a branch line to be constructed by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company between Hamilton and Toronto for the term of fifty years or less, according to circumstances; the rent being a percentage of the net earnings on the said branch; the whole as set out in agreements which have been executed, subject amongst other things to the approval of his Excellency the Governor in Council as prescribed by the Railway Act of Canada, and to the consent of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Common Stock Transfer books of the company will close in Montreal and New-York on Tuesday, March 3, and in London, at 3 P. M., on Friday, Feb. 21.

The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, March 3. All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 2.

By order of the board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, 10th February, 1896.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1896, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The under-mentioned dividends have been declared:

One and a Half Per Cent. on the Common Stock for the year 1895.

Two Per Cent. on the Preference Stock for the half year ended 31st December, 1895.

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about April 1 to shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New-York and London, respectively.

The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Wednesday, April 1, to shareholders of record at the closing of the books, at the Company's London Office, No. 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 21, and in Montreal and New-York on Tuesday, March 3. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, March 3.

All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 2.

By order of the board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 10, 1896.

RECEIVER FOR NEIL BURGESS.

In Supplementary Proceedings He Said He Has No Property.

Harry R. Farjeon has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for the property of Neil Burgess, the actor, and his wife.

The appointment was made by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who represent Luke A. Burke & Co., creditors for $12,548.

The examination of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess disclosed that they have no property now. They said they never made a great deal of money until Mr. Burgess made a success of "The County Fair." As fast as they made money on this play they put it in an apartment house at Eighty-second Street and Central Park West, until the amount of cash invested reached $93,000. The property was in the name of Mrs. Burgess. Later on they mortgaged it for $50,000, all of which, they say, was lost in contracts to buy a church property in Thirty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and on Mr. Burgess's road company. More losses were made in the Star Theatre, to secure the lease and rent of which Mr. Burgess gave a mortgage for $53,000 on the Eighty-second Street property to Theodore Moss. The property was conveyed by Mrs. Burgess to Mrs. Ann Stoddart, her mother, on Nov. 26, 1895.

"The Church in Social Reform."

A public meeting will be held in Cooper Union to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Social Reform Club, on the subject of "The Place of the Church in Social Reform." The object of this meeting is to consider the duty of the Church toward the social problems now pressing for a solution, and to advocate a progressive policy.

The speakers will be Prof. George D. Herron of Iowa, the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, and the Rev. W. S. Rainsford. Ernest H. Crosby will preside.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEAD, JEREMIAH G.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John J. Mead, Austin Mead, Thomas Mead, Patrick Mead, William Mead, Edward Mead, Mary Bauer, née Mead; William Mead, Michael Mead, Thomas Mead, Josephine Mead, Bridget Mead, send greeting.

Whereas, John J. Mead of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JEREMIAH G. MEAD, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

N. J. O'CONNELL, Attorney for Executors, 1,488 Third Avenue, New-York City, New-York.
ja29-1aw6wW

GARCIA, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carmen Fonseca y Garcia, Casilda Fonseca y Garcia, Balbina Fonseca y Garcia, Eulogio Fonseca y Garcia, Telesforo Fonseca y Garcia, Maria de la Consolacion Garcia de la Riega, Rogilio Garcia de la Riega, and Celso Garcia de la Riega, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made ratifying and confirming in all respects the probate of the last will and testament of JOHN GARCIA, deceased, heretofore made and the decree entered thereon in this Court on the second day of August, 1884, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem proper; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY DE FOREST PEIRCE, Attorney for Petitioner, 58 Wall Street, N. Y. f12-1aw6wW

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mW

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-1aw6mW

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 35th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

To Sue Street Railroad Companies.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis yesterday sent to Corporation Counsel Scott a list of twenty street railroad companies which he alleges have violated the law, and against which suits will be brought to reimburse the city to the aggregate extent of $849,637.45.

In the railroad franchises issued there is a clause providing that the railroad companies must pave the streets two feet to either side of their tracks, and also the space between the tracks.

The companies have uniformally evaded this provision, the city having been compelled to furnish the material and do the work.

MANNING, MERRITT C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERRITT C. MANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 117 East 46th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of March, 1896. JOSEPH P. and NETS, JOSEPHINE MANNING, Administrators. VANAMEE, WATTS & VAIL, Attorneys for Administrators, Middletown, N. Y. mr4-1aw6mW

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mW

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Plots of Lots and Dwellings Among the Sales—To-day's Notable Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Lee estate, to Simon Haberman, seventeen lots at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The price paid was over $150,000.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May have sold for George C. Edgar's Sons & Co., to Solomon K. Lichtenstein, the four-story brownstone dwelling 44 West Sixty-ninth Street, 23 by 60 by 100.5, and, with Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., have sold for Mrs. Charles Greer and others, the property at 37 and 39 East Sixty-second Street, respectively 20 and 17.6 by 70 by 100.

Mr. W. D. Rusher has sold for Francis M. Jencks the four-and-one-half-story American basement dwelling 552 West End Avenue, 16 by 82, at $23,000.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. completed yesterday the sale of the last two of the American basement dwellings, each 20 feet front, to be built on the plot 100 by 100.5 on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, beginning 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The lots form part of the old St. Luke's Hospital property. A syndicate, organized by W. R. Montgomery, took the 100 feet front and determined on the style of buildings. The one nearest Fifth Avenue was bought by Dr. J. W. Markoe, the next by Mrs. George A. Quinby, the next by James McLean, and the next two by Dr. Henry F. Walker. There still remain two lots to the westward on Fifty-fifth Street.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Abraham Stern and Pincus Lowenfeld, on about $17,000, the southwest corner of Delancey and Tompkins Streets, 25 by 75, with two four-story brick buildings. This property was bought at auction a week ago for $15,100.

Messrs. Max & Bernhard Freund have sold to Julia Krauss the five-story brownstone dwelling 8 West Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Francis Crawford has sold, at about $75,000, the four-story dwelling 114 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Louis Lease and Pincus Lowenfeld have bought of Mary F. Morris and Mary Cahill nine lots on the south side of Eighty-first Street, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 225 by 102.2, at about $40,000.

Messrs. Macfay & Davies have sold for Samuel A. Cramer the plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of White Plains Road and Bridge Street, in the recently annexed district.

Before the meeting, yesterday afternoon, of the Directors of the Real Estate Exchange, a presentation was made to the Exchange of a portrait in oil of Mr. George R. Read, for several years the President of the institution. The paintjng is by C. Y. Turner. It was subscribed for by a number of Mr. Read's friends who are in the real estate business. At the presentation yesterday, Mr. Douglas Robinson, President of the Exchange, presided. There were present E. A. and A. W. Cruikshank, Alfred E. Marling, Edgar R. Hoagland, Richard V. Harnett, George R. Read, Frederick Zittel, and Cornelius W. Luyster. The last-named gentleman made a few informal remarks, saying that a number of Mr. Read's friends wished to present his portrait to the Exchange in token of the work he had done.

In response, Mr. Robinson said: "On behalf of the Real Estate Exchange, I accept with great pleasure the portrait presented by your of our former President, Mr. George R. Read. I am well aware how ably this Exchange was served by Mr. Read during his term of office, both as Treasurer and President, and I fully appreciate the obligations we all owe him for his earnestness and labor. I can only hope that the Exchange will be as fortunate in obtaining future Presidents as capable, earnest, and single-minded as Mr. George R. Read."

Mr. Read thereupon said he had not expected there would be any speechmaking on the occasion. He could only say he appreciated highly the honor that had been shown him.

The portrait thus presented is hung in the Directors' room of the Exchange, alongside of those of E. H. Ludlow, H. Cammann, and E. A. Cruikshank, former Presidents.

The Exchange Directors yesterday determined to take some action with regard to the bill before the Legislature proposing to limit the height of buildings.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Marcus M. Marks, the two four-story brownstone dwellings, 1,019 and 1,023 Lexington Avenue, the latter the southeast corner of Seventy-third Street. The corner, 17.2 by 70, went at $18,316.67, and the other, 17 by 70, at $14,816.67. Under Mr. Kennelly's order, also, Mr. Kennelly sold to the plaintiffs, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the two four-story brownstone dwellings 101 and 103 East Seventy-second Street, the former the northeast corner of Park Avenue, each 20 by 102.2. The corner brought $33,000, and the adjoining one $25,000.

Under foreclosure, also, Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to the plaintiff, Ralph O. Ives, as trustee, the plot 75 by 98.4 by 39.3 by 90 by 81.0 6-10, on the east side of the King's Bridge Road, Fordham, 221.13 feet north of a curve opposite Monument L. I., 124.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise stated, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 19 Barrow Street, south side, between West Fourth and Bleecker Streets, 25 by 81.1, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 263 and 265 Avenue B, east side, beginning 60.9 feet south of Sixteenth Street, respectively 27.6 by 88 and 15 by 88, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgments, $21,000 and $11,800 respectively.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Fairfax Harrison, referee, 304 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.6 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,265.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. M. Maclay, referee, 1,745 Lexington Avenue, east side, 84.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 16.8 by 65, four-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $8,710.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, 120 to 128 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, between Lexington and Third Avenues, 125.2 by 102.2, two two-story stables, riding ring and vacant.

At 59 Liberty Street, by R. V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, as follows: No. 44 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 42 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 15 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 1,441 Third Avenue, east side, 77.1¼ feet north of Eighty-first Street, 25.1¼ by 101.8, four-story brick flat with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, northwest corner, a five-story brick flat and store, by John Hickey of 83 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 5 and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, a ten-story brick factory and store, by Edward H. Van Ingen of 9 East Eleventh Street, owner; cost not given.

Ninety-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, northeast corner, for four five-story brick flats, by Thomas McLaughlin of 167 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $96,000.

No. 144 Monroe Street, a five-story and basement brick flat, by Pauline Weinstein of 165 East Ninety-first Street, owner; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 409 to 415 West Thirty-second Street, for four five-story brick flats and stores, by Michael Tobin of 351 West Forty-second Street; cost, $68,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, by George Kessels and Thomas Cowmar, owners, for four five-story brick flats; cost, $76,000.

Fort George Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, a one-story frame platform and a shed, by Edward P. Griffin of 822 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; cost, $575.

No. 37 East Twelfth Street and 48 and 50 East Thirteenth Street, a nine-story brick factory and stores, by Albert Wagner of 76 East Ninety-second Street, owner; cost, $200,000.

Nos. 355 to 365 West Thirty-fifth Street, by Mayor, &c., alterations to a four-story public school; cost, $10,000.

No. 52 West Fifty-sixth Street, by Helen H. Le Fevre of 222 West Twenty-third Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Houston and Thompson Streets, northwest corner, by John E. Kaughran of 103 West Seventy-fourth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $2,000.

First Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, northeast corner, by Charles Levers of premises, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Second Avenue, by Henry Meine of 208 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $250.

Fort George Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, by S. W. Cohen of 127-129 Bleecker Street, alterations to a two-story frame hotel and platform; cost, $200.

No. 204 Front Street, by estate of W. Gleason of Newburg, N. Y., alterations to a four-story brick store and lofts; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 3.

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 50 ft s of Canal St, 25x63; Gussie Gelzer to James Jacobs;	1
LUDLOW ST, 17; John Duane and wife to Lillie Levy	29,500
CHERRY ST, 231; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Rebecca Freedman	1
25TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 2d Av, 26.8x98.9; Henry Meyers and wife to Herman Ottenberg, ex. prop	1
25TH ST, 220 East; Frederick Meyer and wife to same, ex. prop	1
18TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Avenue A, 50x92; John Bickmann and wife to the American Carbonate Company of New-York	25,000
14TH ST, n s, 106 ft w of 8th Av, 25x103.1; John C. Winch and wife to William H. Jackson	40,000
19TH ST, 29 to 33 East; Benjamin Silliman and wife to Harry Chaffee	1
23D ST, s s, 265 ft w of 1st Av, 60x98.9; Simon Ottenberg and others to Frederick Meyer and another, ex. prop	1
134TH ST, n s, 197.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 35.2x99.11; George W. Levy to Isabel D. Curtis	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Emily Dreier to Sarah Dreier	1
123D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 54x100.11; Emilie Berlinger and husband to Hulda Wittner and another	1
2D AV, 1,893; Samuel Davis and wife to Rachel L. Epstein	1
112TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 27.8x— to an old road x—x11.4x100.11; Henry Schwicardi and wife to William C. Oesting	1
119TH ST, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Louisa Baumgartner to Louise E. Baumgarten	1
2D AV, 1,893; Rachel L. Epstein to David Noonan	19,000
103D ST, 54 and 166 East; William Seitz to Jacob Herb	1
103D ST and Lexington Av, n w corner, 30x100.11; Lutwig Fromm and wife to Henry B. Stein	1
136TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; William C. Oesting and wife to Henry Schwicardi and wife	1
LOT 139, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to John J. Walsh	385
5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 131st St, 25x99; Jacob Levy and wife to Frank X. Majewski, exchange property and	1
132D ST, 68 West; Emelie H. Smith and others to Harriet A. Batjer	1
MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 100.10 ft s of 117th St, 0.2x100; Henry E. Cornwell, individually and executor of Hibbart Weekes, to Felix Krupp	10
DECATUR AV, w s, 216.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 75x110; Charles Heylman and wife to Henry B. Heylman	1
PARCEL OF SALT MEADOW at south end of land of George Sickler, Eastchester, contains 3 3-10 acres; Robert L. Wensley, referee, to Hermann Henneberger	320
HOUSTON ST, 480 East; Jacob Levy and wife to Arnold Lemoine and wife	1
BLEECKER ST, 378; Thomas D. Leak to Laura M. Leak	1
NORFOLK ST, 152; Hulda Wittner and another to Emilie Berlinger	1
GRAND ST, 580; Emma Geizler to James Jacobs	1
SAME PROPERTY; James Jacobs to Emma Geizler	1
WEST BROADWAY, 533; Charles J. Clinch and wife to Ella B. Clinch	1
AVENUE A, 173; Franz X. Majewski and wife to Jacob Levy	1
65TH ST, 8 West; Max Freund and wife to Julia Krauss	1
58TH ST, 40 West; Nathan Lewis to George W. Lewis	1
89TH ST, 117 West; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to George B. McEntyre and another	6,000
41ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Maria F. Brandt to Anna Brandt	21,000
65TH ST, 146 ft w of 1st Av, 54x100.5; Josephine C. Ryan to Michael J. Lavelle	1
70TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.5; Arnold Lemoine and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld	1
52D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 24x100.5; Frederick Willenbrock and wife to Alexander A. Jordan	1
MADISON AV, 1,229; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Frederick Willenbrock	54,500
2D AV, w s, 62.2 ft n of 81st St, 20x80; Sophie Blaut to Mary E. Werner	19,250
92D ST, s s, 55 ft e of 4th Av, 17x80; Susan A. Martin to Hannah T. Stephens	1
STH AV (64) ext, e s, 100 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; William H. Kling, by committee, to George M. Martin	200
145TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11; Charles F. Richards to Jacob D. Butler	25,000
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Guinet and wife to Jacob D. Butler	1
140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 165x99.11; Edmund Coffin and wife to Catherine M. Curtin	10
104TH ST, s s, 142.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.6x100.11; Gideon J. Tucker to Ella J. Hennessey	20,000
104TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 125x99.11; Walter Reid to John T. Gallagher	77,000
96TH ST, n w corner of West End Av, 100x25.2; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Alexander McDowell	100
MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 121st St, 25.11x95; Albert Wagner and wife to Julia A. Riley	48,000
156TH ST, on the above-named Courtlandt Av, 50.1x100; John Giese and wife to Frederick Weliz	1
OGDEN AV, w s, 185 ft s of Devoe St, 25x100; Joseph Whiteside and wife to Max Mergentinne	2,875
RIVERSIDE AV, n s, Lot 59, map of Melrose Village; Henry Ahr and wife to Frederick Ochs and wife	20,200
156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 25x121; Simon Danzig and others to Anton Margolis	2,700
VANDERBILT AV, e s, 50 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Harriet E. Lockwood to Jane E. Kelly	1
VANDERBILT AV, e s, 125 ft n of Talmadge St, 25x100; Jane E. Kelly to Harriet E. Lockwood	1
GRAND AV, e s, 325 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Joseph Rosch	850
GRAND AV, e s, 300 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; same to Adam Wolf	800
GRAND AV, e s, 275 ft n of Oxford Place, 75x100; Marshall P. Wilder to Fannie E. Lawrence	10
TIEPOUT AV, n w corner of 187th St, 100x—; Marie J. E. Collins and others to Henry S. Germond and another	1
LOT 78, map of Westchester Terrace; Catharine Cornils to Anna Cornils	250

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Solomon, to Chebra Kachishe Anshai Sochochon; 141 Eldridge St, 10 years	$1,650
FARRELL, Delia, executrix, to Joshua Van Brimmer; 15 Ann St, 5 years	3,000
HASSE, Augusta C., to Anna Zimpelmann; 86 3d St, 5 years	360
McGUIRE, Mary A., to Charles Brill and another; 724 East 11th St, 3 1-12 years	900
OGDEN, Mary C., by attorney, to John E. Connolly; n e s of 19th St, Lot 681, map of C. C. Moore, 21 years	550
OGDEN, Francis L., tb same; n s of 19th St, Lot 680, same map, 21 years	350
RYERSON, Julia H., to M. J. Patterson and others; n s of 109th St, 420 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.10, 10 1-3 years	800
SAME to Smith Williamson; s s of Vanderbilt Av, 100 ft n of 180th St, 2 years and 10 months	3,000
SAME to same; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 75 ft n of 180th St, 2 years and 10 months	2,500
LEVI, Jacob, and wife to George A. Barker and others, executors of George Bell, deceased; n s of 111th St, 143.5 ft e of Park Av, 3 years	7,000
MEYER, Frederick, and Henry, to Simon Ottenberg and others; s s of 23d St., 265 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year	20,000
MARKUS, Anton, to Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz; s s of 156th St, 100 ft w of Union Av, 15 months	625
MCDOWELL, Alexander, to Francis M. Jencks; n w corner West End Av and 96th St, 1 year	17,000
MARTIN, George M. and wife, to Simon Pretzfeld; 2,055 8th Av, 3 years	22,000
SAME to Newman Cowan; w s of 8th Av, 75 ft n of 111th St, 1 year	3,000
McLEAN, Donald, to William S. Hollingsworth; e s of Lenox Av, 75.8 ft n of 119th St, 6 months	2,000
MARKUS, Anton, or Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz; s s of 156th St, 100 ft w of Union Av, 15 months	1,075
OTTENBERG, Simon, Henry, and Herman to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s s of 23d St, 265 ft w of 2d Av, 18 months	1,075
OCHS, Frederick, and wife, to Henry Ahr; Retreat or Bergen Av, w corner of Rose St, 3 years	13,000
PRAGER, William, and wife, to Charles J. Clinch; 533 West Broadway, 2 years	24,250
QUACKENBUSH, Abraham, and Charles E. and wives and Vestiana Q. and Nathaniel M. Freeman, to The Bank for Savings, New-York; n w corner of Park Av and 92d St, 4 years	150,000
GAUNT, Pantie R., to Caroline T. Gaunt; 32 West 33d St, 5 years	15,000
SOLOMON, Hannah, to Fanny H. Louis; e s of Catharine St, Lot 176, map of H. Rutgers's estate, 2 years	4,000
STRAUSS, Pauline, and husband to Elmore Halloway Coe, trustee, &c.; n s of 76th St, 222 ft w of West End Av, 5 years	15,000
SHUTTLEWORTH, Elizabeth M., to John Prischka; s w corner of Anthony Av and Mount Hope Place, 9 months	5,000
SCHROPP, Henry, to William H. Delamire; w s of Clinton Av, 145 ft s of Lebanon St, 3 years	3,500
SHELDON, Matilda L., to Sarah L. Myers; w s of Bathgate Av, 162 ft n of 175th St, 3 years	1,000
SULLIVAN, Timothy, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 113th St, 170.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year	4,500
STEINHARDT, Morris, to Timothy Donovan; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 142d St, 1 year	19,000
THE AMERICAN CARBONATE COMPany of New-York City to John Bickmann; n s of 18th St, 165 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years	7,000
WEISS, Annie, and Henry to Daniel De Beixedon; n s of Rivington St, 38.3 ft e of Pitt St, 3 years	3,000
WHEELER, Everett P., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 261 West 19th St, 1 year	3,000
WERNER, Mary E., to Minna Kleystuber; w s of 2d Av, 62.2 ft n of 51st St, 3 years	4,000
SAME to George Reithlingshofer; w s of 2d Av, same property, 3 years	14,000
WOLF, Adam, to Fannie C. Lawrence; e s of Grand Av, 300 ft n of Oxford Place, 3 years	400
WELTY, Frederick, and wife to Theodore Haussner and wife; n w corner of Melrose Av, and 156th St, 3 years	4,000
WHEELER, Ward, and wife to David E. Ogden and another, trustees for E. E. Haight; n e corner of Boulevard and 152d St, installments	15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALSER, Henry, to Gustavus Balser	$5,534
DANZIG, Simon, and Gabriel S. Kutz to Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees of Philip Dater	1
DAILY, George, administrator of Simon Daily, to George Daily	500
HIRSCHEIM, Felix, to Sigmund Cohn	1,000
JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald	1
LAWRENCE, Fannie E., to Esther S. Shannon	738
MOORES, William, to Elisabeth S. Harvie	1,500
ROBINSON, Mary A., and another, executors of Edward Robinson, to Edward W. Hope and E. and W. Robinson	order of court
MACKAY, Smith, and others, executors of Ellen E. Ward, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees for Virginia S. MacKay-Smith	1
SPRAGUE, Henry L., to George V. N. Baldwin	1
THE EAST SIDE BANK to Meyer Freeman	1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations	30,000
TUCKER, John A., trustee of Robert Carter, to Franklin S. Carter and others, (three assignments)	3

Lis Pendens.

WATER ST, 614 and 616; St. Luke's Hospital against Edward Filbel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROOK AV and 164th St, n e corner; William J. Graney against Leon St. C. Dick, administrator, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 58 and 59, King's Bridge; John Weber against Fritz Weber and others, (action to recover possession.)

JACKSON ST, 5; Cornelia Trimble against William J. Lippmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROOK AV, n e corner of 164th St, 137.11x65.4; William J. Graney against Leon St. C. Dick, administrator, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEWIS ST, 87 and 89; Barnett Levy against Tobias Herskowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

147TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of Brook Av, 270.4 ft front; Bowery Savings Bank against Thomas F. Shannon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

58TH ST, 146 to 150 East; Thomas O'Brien against Francis J. Schnugg, Fred F. Proctor, and John H. Parker, owners and contractors; Theodore Kapuschinski, contractor $125

MAIN ST, w s, 95 ft n of Silver St, 20x100; William Coogan against Minnie H. Grab, owner and contractor 98

7TH AV, 127 to 131; American Lumber Company against Moses G. Byers, owner; James J. Spearing & Son, contractors 933

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

To Borrowers on Mortgage.

Institutions and estates have been making very few loans since Jan. 1, and money is accumulating at an enormous rate. We can offer conservative borrowers exceptional advantages at 4, 4 1-2 and 5 per cent.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent. For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., 146 B'way, cor. Liberty St. LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP. The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE, 111 Broadway.

54 EAST 53d St. FOR SALE. Terms to suit. H. R. DREW & CO. 1 West 27th St.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET.

Elegant corner Store and Basement, northwest corner of 5th Av. and 26th St., with fixtures; size, 35x80 feet; best location on the avenue.
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
AGENT.
59 Cedar St., New-York.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET. To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for office showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

OFFICES TO LET.

A large first-floor office, suitable for bank, corporation, &c.; overlooking City Hall Park; four large windows on Broadway; also smaller suites; $360 per year, heat, janitor, electric light. Apply 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWNstone high-stoop 20-foot-front house to let for $1,100; No. 1,029 Park Av., between 85th and 86th Sts.; one block from Lexington Av. cable cars; watchman in house. ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

58 EAST 25th St. TO LET. Newly decorated. 1 West 27th St.

PRIVATE HOUSES, WEST SIDE, 3 AND 4 story, $1,000 to $2,000. STEVENS, 93d, corner Columbus Av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH,
Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.
Executors' Sale,
Estate of Maurice O'Brien, Deceased,
TUESDAY, MARCH 10,
At the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
VALUABLE BUSINESS BUILDINGS, FLATS, TENEMENTS, AND VACANT LOTS.

345 AND 347 GRAND ST.
56 LUDLOW ST.
92 EAST BROADWAY.
210 AND 212 WEST 105TH ST.
130 EAST 113TH ST.
124 EAST 120TH ST.
42, 44, AND 46 WEST 133D ST.
148TH ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD.
183D ST., NEAR AUDUBON AVE.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, ATTYS., MAPS AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1896, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, EXECUTORS' SALE of the five-story brick Business Building, with lot, NOS. 201, 203, AND 205 WILLIAM ST., and 17 FRANKFORT ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 B'way.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

615 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
APARTMENT HOUSE,
(between 49th and 50th Sts.)

Superbly appointed; heat, light, and ventilation perfect; open sanitary plumbing; a luxurious and fashionable home; private entrance to the Buckingham Hotel. Apply to Superintendent, on premises; or to Office, Estate of George Kemp, 68 William, corner Cedar St.

A HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT,
576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to janitor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Forty-second Street.—New-York Supreme Court.—GEORGE H. RAYMOND, plaintiff, against BRIDGET HOGAN, Patrick Hogan, and Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale granted by this court in the above-entitled action and entered on the 7th day of February, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the undersigned, Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, duly appointed in this action for such purpose, will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by August Kleinau, auctioneer (or Messrs. Kleinau, Lutz & Co., Sheriff's auctioneers,) at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co., the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue distant fifty-four (54) feet and three (3) inches northerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and partly through the center of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty (20) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly and again parallel, or nearly so, with One Hundred and Forty-second Street seventy-five (75) feet to the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly and along the same twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, February 15th, 1896.

EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Sheriff.
HENRY LIPSKY, Deputy.
DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 Pine St., New-York.
f19-2aw3wW&S&mh11

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York.—FLINT EDDY & CO., plaintiff, against ALFRED SOLOMON and John Doe and Richard Roe, whose real names are unknown to plaintiff, John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, but who are engaged in business with the defendant, Alfred Solomon, in the City of Mexico, under the firm name of A. Solomon & Co., defendants.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 7th, 1896.

MYERS & ANABLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 45 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.

To Alfred Solomon and John Doe and Richard Roe, whose real names are unknown to plaintiff, John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, but who are engaged in business with the defendant, Alfred Solomon, in the City of Mexico, under the firm name of A. Solomon & Co., defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated February 4th, 1896, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of said Court, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—New-York, February 5th, 1896.

MYERS & ANABLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 45 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.
f5-1aw6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—MIDDLETON CRAWFORD, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WATKINS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, January 20, 1896. JOHNES & TRAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 50 Broadway, New-York City.

To Benjamin Franklin Watkins: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, Justice of the New-York Supreme Court, dated the 13th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, at New-York City, New-York.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1896.

JOHNES & TRAVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 50 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. f19-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by JOHN L. CRAMER to MAX L. RANSOM, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the ninth day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Max L. Ransom, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and why he should not be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said court [L. S.] the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Assignee, 100 Broadway, New-York City. f5-1aw4wW&mh4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, dated February 17, 1896, I will, on and after April 1, 1896, at my office—40 Wall Street, New-York City—pay to the holders thereof the amounts rateably due out of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises, on the first consolidated mortgage bonds of the South Carolina Railway Company issued under the mortgage dated November 1, 1889, according to the terms of the final decree of Foreclosure and Sale filed November 23, 1892, in the case of FREDERICK W. BOUND against THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS.
New-York, Feb. 25, 1896.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Special Master.
f26-2aw4wW&F.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF RICHARD WILLIAMS, Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Richard Williams, Jr., lately carrying on business as shipbroker at Number 24 State Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same with vouchers therefor duly verified to the undersigned, who has been duly appointed as assignee of said Richard Williams, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Number 24 State Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 24th, 1896.
f26-1aw1wW JOSIAH RICH, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 30th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March

TO REMOVE THE JANITORS

Board of Education Would Have the Schools Cleared.

POSSIBLE DANGER TO THE PUPILS

Closing the Buildings in Case of Sickness in Caretakers' Families Would Be Avoided.

The Board of Education has decided to remove from their living apartments in the school buildings such janitors as have families of small children as soon as apartments for their use can be found convenient to the schools where they are employed. Under the rule adopted by the board, an extra allowance of $208 per annum is made for rent in lieu of the occupancy of apartments in the school buildings.

One of the principal reasons for this change is the danger of contagious or infectious disease occurring in the janitors' families, which may expose the pupils to the contagion, and which on a number of occasions has resulted in the closing of the schools in which the disease occurred. The Board of Health has contended for a long time that the presence of a janitor's family in a schoolhouse is a menace to the health of the pupils.

The records of the City Superintendent of Schools show that in 1890, primary department of Grammar School No. 60, with a registry of 1,172 scholars, was closed for 10 days; in 1891 Grammar School No. 43, with a registry of 1,394 scholars, was closed for 1 day; Grammar School No. 13, with a registry of 1,849 scholars, was closed for 3 days; Grammar School No. 25, with a registry of 2,085 scholars, was closed for 4½ days; Grammar School No. 80, with a registry of 217 scholars, was closed for 3½ days. During 1892 and 1893 no such cases occurred. During 1894 Grammar School No. 42, with a registry of 2,133 scholars, was closed for 2 days; Grammar School No. 46, with a registry of 2,349 scholars, was closed for 2 days; Primary School No. 5, with a registry of 697 scholars, was closed for 6 days. The total loss for five years was equal to 41,949 school days for a single scholar.

C. B. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings since Jan. 1, has made an investigation of the conditions in the twenty-nine schools of the first eleven wards of the city, and has reported to the Board of Health that all but five of the janitors in these schools should be required to move. The Board of Health, after covering the same ground, reported to Superintendent Snyder that only two of the five exempted from removal by the latter should be allowed to retain their quarters.

A report made by Superintendent Snyder to the Board of Education some months ago shows that the janitors of ten grammar schools and fourteen primary schools now live in hired premises outside of the school building, for which they each receive the extra allowance of $208 per annum for rent, and that the janitors of five grammar schools and one primary school live in buildings adjacent to the schools owned by the Board of Education. The delay in carrying out the determination of the board is caused by the difficulty in finding suitable accommodations for the janitors' families in buildings near the schoolhouses and the want of funds to pay the extra allowance to the janitors.

Superintendent Jasper said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that he was strongly in favor of removing the families of janitors from the school buildings. "While the records show that the time actually lost in the past five years from the closing of schools owing to the outbreak of contagious disease in the janitors' families is comparatively small," said Mr. Jasper, "yet if this inconvenience can be avoided by the removal of the families from the schoolhouses the expense ought not to be considered an obstacle. When it is understood that the occurrence of a single case of contagious disease in a schoolhouse might result in the closing of a school attended by perhaps 2,500 pupils, the inconvenience is at once apparent.

"Parents and guardians should be relieved of all possible anxiety regarding the exposure of the children to the danger of contagion while attending school, by every possible precaution. Another consideration is that the rooms now occupied by janitors and their families might be utilized in furnishing additional class rooms and sittings for pupils, particularly in the crowded schools. In projected new schoolhouses the expense of fitting up janitors' quarters, which is estimated at $2,500 per school, could be saved. There is no necessity, as far as I can see, for a janitor living in a schoolhouse."

Superintendent Snyder expressed himself as favorable to the removal of janitors' families from the schoolhouses, especially in the older buildings. "The janitors' quarters in the old schoolhouses are situated on the ground floor of the buildings, which, in the modern schools, is entirely devoted to the playgrounds for the pupils. The removal of the janitors' families would permit of extending the playgrounds and affording them additional light and air. Extra exits could also be constructed, and in some schools the rooms could be utilized for kindergarten classes. In School 77, at Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, in which there are manual training classes, the entire front portion of the ground floor of the main building, which was originally intended for janitors' apartments, are now used for the cooking classes for girls, and the carpenter shops for boys, and excellent work is done there.

"Another objection to the location of the janitors' apartments on the ground floor of the buildings is that the smell of cooking often permeates the whole building, and makes it very disagreeable for both teachers and pupils. In the newer buildings, the apartments of the janitor are on the top floor, and the janitor and his family can be perfectly isolated, and thus, of course, the danger of contagion from disease is minimized. But it is far better that the janitors should not live in the schoolhouses."

NEEDS OF THE QUARANTINE STATION.

Recommendations Made in the Report of the Commissioners.

ALBANY, March 3.—The annual report of the State Quarantine Commissioner for the year 1895, and the report of the commission to improve the Quarantine establishment at the port of New-York were to-day submitted to Gov. Morton.

The former report states that 1,959 persons were detained at Hoffman Island, 14 of whom were transferred to Swinburne Island. Of these, two died—one from chagres fever and the other from yellow fever. The body of the latter was cremated and the ashes delivered to his relatives. The report recommends an enlargement and repair of the Hoffman Island dormitories. They are in very bad condition and unfit for use. The building, in case of fire, would prove a death trap. The attention of the Legislature is called to the lack of water and the bad condition of the steam and sewage systems.

Swinburne Island needs new buildings, as the present ones are dilapidated. Fire-proof structures are asked for. The hospital ship Samuel D. Carleton is unfit for use and has been out of service for a year. It is suggested that she be sold, and two launches purchased to provide communication with the island, instead of by row boats, as now. Communication between the two islands is imperative and a new cable is asked for.

The second report is devoted to the improvements which have been made and are being made to the Quarantine establishment. During the year the appropriations amounted to $117,813 in addition to the usual appropriation for salaries, $75,000 of this being for enlarging Hoffman Island, building a new dock, and making other sunfry improvements. This work has progressed slowly in consequence of many difficulties, but the most difficult part has been accomplished. Already $235,000 has been spent. The estimated cost of completing it is $200,000. The report asks for a $4,000 appropriation for securing plans and estimates for building new structures on both Hoffman and Swinburne Islands.

New Custom House Memorial.

The Chamber of Commerce, at its monthly meeting to-morrow, will take action on its memorial to Congress for building a new Custom House on the present site.

The Committee on International Trade and Improvements will also submit a resolution favoring the passage by the State Legislature of laws limiting the height of buildings in this city, and that question will be discussed.

COL. WARING MEETS COL. GARDINER

For the Benefit of the Mayor They Exchange Views as to Dumping Snow at the Battery.

The hearing which Mayor Strong gave in his office yesterday afternoon on the bill prohibiting the dumping of snow or refuse from the Battery sea wall, proved interesting.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring appeared in opposition to the bill. He said the dumping of snow at the Battery was a necessity. There was no other place between Coenties Slip and Canal Street where it could be done. "Pier A" was taken up with the snow carted from Broadway. Nothing but clean snow was dumped over the Battery sea wall. If this was stopped, the snow could not be removed from the streets in the lower part of the city, and in consequence, the refuse would have to remain there until the snow melted. This would be to the detriment of the public health. No bad results followed dumping the snow at the Battery. Nothing was dumped there that was not carried out by the next high tide.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner headed those who advocated the bill. He described the beauties of Battery Park. He had been a First Warder all his life. He had never thought the time would come when a Street Cleaning Commissioner would appear to defend such a measure. It was scandalous that the Park should be used for snow-dumping purposes.

It was also scandalous that an elevated railroad had been allowed to run its tracks through the Park. The carting of snow through the Park was injuring the asphalt walks. The Park was for the people, and the objection of the taxpayers in the lower part of the city ought to have weight.

George Blair, another First Warder, insisted that there were several other places along the river front where snow could be dumped. He said the city paid millions for its sea wall at the Battery and that it would have to spend more millions for another sea wall if the dumping of snow was allowed to proceed.

"The contractor," Mr. Blair continued, "is the colored person on the fence in this case. I have not heard the Street Cleaning Commissioner say that he has the permission of the Park Board to use the Park for this purpose. If he has not, then he is guilty of a violation of the law, for which some poor fellow without friends would be sent to jail."

"The contractor is not in it at all," Commissioner Waring said. "The dumping at the Battery is done with the express permission of the Park Board, and we have a contract with that board under which we must repair any damages that may be done to the asphalt pavement."

Ex-Alderman Cleary said the taxpayers ought to be heard. He asked the Mayor to send a representative down to see what was being done at the Battery.

"Wouldn't it be better for me to go down there myself," the Mayor asked.

"I wish you would do so," Mr. Cleary said. "There are several piers at which the snow could be dumped. It was not found necessary before this year to dump snow at the Battery."

"But up to last year it was allowed to remain on the streets," Col. Waring said.

"No it wasn't," Mr. Cleary replied. "It was got off just as quick as you get it off."

"Why, two years ago the snow was removed from twenty-six miles of streets and last year it was removed from more than 100," Col. Waring responded.

David Connell said snow could be dumped at Piers 2, 3, 4, and 7, North River.

Inspector Soley of the Street Cleaning Department said a careful investigation had been made, and that no other dumps could be had except those already in use. The use of the Battery Park in dumping snow was a necessity.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson also spoke against the bill.

Returning to the attack, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner said it was nothing but a seizure of the Battery Park by the Street Cleaning Commissioner.

"They go to the Battery," Col. Gardiner said, "because they don't choose to find other places."

"That is not a fair statement," Col. Waring said.

"I have lived in New-York long enough to know what I am saying," Col. Gardiner said, warmly.

"It is not a fair statement. It imputes wrong-doing on my part," Col. Waring insisted.

"I am a New-Yorker," promptly retorted Col. Waring, "and I am a voter here, too."

"I am glad to hear that," Col. Gardiner remarked. "I thought you voted in Newport."

The Mayor gave no decision on the bill. It does not appear probable that he will approve it.

TRAINED TO LOOK AFTER THE SICK.

First of a Series of Lectures That Will Be Given to Women.

The first of a series of forty lectures, the purpose of which is to instruct women in the care of the sick, will be given next Monday at the United Charities Building. The circular announcing these lectures says that they are intended to "enable women to become, not trained nurses, but intelligent attendants on chronic or helpless invalids." This course is similar to a work which has been pursued for the last three years in Boston by the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association, of which Dr. D. W. Cheever is President.

Five lectures will be given each week, besides daily practical work under the direction of the lecturer, (a highly trained nurse and hospital matron.) At the end of the course of teaching there is a thorough examination by a physician, and a certificate is awarded to those who have attained the necessary degree of proficiency, saying that they "are qualified to take care of feeble elderly persons, little children, chronic cases, and convalescents."

Those who have finished the course may register at the Bureau for Nurses at the Academy of Medicine, and are not allowed to charge more than $7 per week for their first year of service. They do not claim to be trained nurses, but simply attendants, thus supplementing the skilled nursing of the graduates of the hospital training schools. Many people cannot afford the expense of a graduate nurse, and often there are cases in which less skilful service is sufficient; in these instances it has been proved that the trained attendants find constant employment and acceptance with physicians and patients.

The fee for the course will be $10, and should be paid to Miss Beck, Room 505, United Charities Building, or to any one of the following Executive Committee: Mrs. Julius Catlin, Chairman, 40 East Twenty-ninth Street; Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, Medical Secretary, 25 Madison Avenue; Miss G. L. Hoyt, Treasurer, 20 Washington Square; Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, 39 East Thirty-first Street; Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, 55 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, 178 Madison Avenue; Miss Helen Rapallo, 17 West Thirty-first Street, and Dr. E. L. Partridge, Medical Director.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The White Star steamship Britannic, which will sail to-day for Liverpool, will have among her saloon passengers Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eves, Capt. J. A. Henderson, W. M. Low, Dr. H. G. Mirick, A. M. Robbins, Percy E. Rodwell, R. Rowlinson, Capt. Herbert W. Rodwell, Mrs. W. C. Rogers, and Miss Rogers.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the New-York for Southampton are W. E. Coleman, Prof. D. G. Elliot, the Rev. Ignatius P. Egan, G. W. Folsom, Miss Mabel Love, Mr. and Mrs. George Musgrave, Charles Thompson, and R. H. Winans.

F. C. Crosby, A. H. Shattuck, Mrs. Edith de Kerckhove, and Miss de Kerckhove are among those booked to sail by the Noordland for Antwerp.

Want Elevated Cars Lighted by Gas.

Alderman Hall introduced a resolution in the Board of Aldermen yesterday urging the Legislature to pass the measure now pending to compel the elevated roads to use gas in lighting the cars, instead of oil, as heretofore.

Alderman Hall urged that there is a widespread public demand for the change of lighting, and said the board should indorse the bill so that the Legislature would know that the measure was needed, and at once.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and a copy was telegraphed to the Committee on Cities, which was sitting in Albany.

HE HAD A CONFEDERATE

The Burglar That Shot Frank D. Tuttle Was Warned.

HIS DARING METHOD OF ESCAPE

After Reaching the Street He Went Through Two Houses with His Revolver Drawn.

The burglar who shot Frank D. Tuttle son of Ezra B. Tuttle, at his home, 494 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Monday night, is still at large. All of the Central Office detectives were working on the case yesterday, trying to find some clue that would lead to the man's arrest. The police of the Sixteenth Precinct, in which the shooting occurred, think they have a clue, based on a photograph, which Detectives Dolan and Hayes believe is that of the burglar.

Mr. Tuttle's wound is not very severe, as the bullet, according to Dr. L. M. Fiske, his physician, only passed through the fleshy part of his right eyelid, and did not enter the head at all. Dr. Fiske says that the chances of saving the eye are very good. Just after the shooting it was thought that the bullet had entered the frontal bone and had come out through the cheek, but the physicians yesterday admitted that they were mistaken in their first examination, and that the bruise on Mr. Tuttle's cheek was caused by falling on the tiled floor of the vestibule during his struggle with the thief.

Mr. Tuttle's house has a brownstone front with large stone ledges at the parlor windows, which are easily reached from the steps. It is the opinion of the family that the burglars entered the parlor window by means of one of these ledges.

Mrs. Sylvester Tuttle, grandmother of the injured man, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday some new facts, which show that the robbery of the house was carefully planned by two or more burglars:

"Dinner was almost over," she said, "when we heard a peculiar tapping on the window. We are now convinced that this noise, which, by the way, first attracted the attention of Frank Tuttle, was made by a confederate who was on the watch outside. This man, noticing that dinner was nearly over, and that we were about to go up stairs, tapped the window as a signal to his comrade, who was searching the rooms up stairs. He then ran up the steps and rang the bell as a further warning to his companion. Frank thought something was wrong, and ran up stairs. He noticed that a light was burning in his mother's room, and called down stairs to learn who had lighted the gas. Before he could get an answer the hall door bell rang violently again, and Frank hurried down stairs, opened the door, and was confronted by a man who inquired for Dr. Lamb.

"Before he had time to receive an answer, the stranger turned away, and Frank looked behind in time and saw a man coming down the stairs with a revolver in his hand. He grappled with the stranger, who at once raised his pistol and fired. The family, still in the dining room, heard the report and ran up stairs just as Mr. Tuttle dropped to the floor, bleeding but conscious. In his fall he struck his face on the hatrack. Meanwhile, somebody on the outside opened the door and the burglar got away. We thought Frank was dying, and consequently did not notice what direction the burglar had taken. We sent at once for doctors. The bullet was subsequently found on the florr. It was flattened, having struck the jam of the doorway leading into the parlor. The bullet was very small, and seems to have been of twenty-two calibre."

The burglar, after having shot Mr. Tuttle, ran down Bedford Avenue, turned into Clymer Street, ran up the steps of Robert B. Carey's house, at No. 122, rang the bell, was admitted by the servant, and went down into the basement, where he was met by Mr. Carey.

"Don't you dare to follow me," said the burglar, pointing his revolver at Mr. Carey. The latter was silenced with astonishment, but watched the burglar until he had climbed over a twelve-foot fence in the rear of Taylor Street.

He then entered the residence of Mrs. Rachel Pentlarge by breaking a window in the rear door and pushing aside the latch. In the kitchen he met Rachel Hamer, the servant, and, pointing his pistol at her, said: "If you try to stop me, I'll shoot you!"

He then ran up stairs, where he met Mrs. Pentlarge in the hall, and also threatened to kill her if she stopped him. He opened the door, went out into the street, and walked down toward the river, where he was lost sight of in the darkness.

The best description of the burglar was that furnished the police by Mrs. Sylvester Tuttle. She says the man was about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, well dressed, and weighs about 190 pounds. He has large eyes, a heavy black mustache, wore a derby hat, and a dark brown overcoat.

DISPLAY OF A RARE COLLECTION.

Valuable Articles to be Sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms.

Art lovers are viewing in large numbers the rare and interesting collection belonging to the Marchese Luigi Carcano, of Italy, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue.

The collection comprises antique gold, silver, copper, and enameled watches, old rings and ear-rings, set with precious stones, besides a superb diadem of diamonds, miniatures, and enamels. In addition, there are also displayed antique, Chippendale, Colonial, and carved oak furniture, as well as Sheffield plated ware, porcelains, copper and iron goods, vases, and draperies.

This unique collection will be sold by auction to-day, to-morrow, and Friday, each day at 2 P. M.

Will Celebrate "Founders' Day."

The students at the New-York University are looking forward with a good deal of interest to the celebration of Founders' Day, April 18. In this year's celebration on that day they propose to establish some new customs with the idea that they shall be repeated at every subsequent celebration and become permanently associated with the name of the university. The color of the university being violet, they propose to have a ceremony of planting the violet. In connection with the planting a "Violet Song" has been written for the occasion by Bishop Coxe of Buffalo, who is an Alumnus of the university. The rest of the programme for Founders' Day celebration has not yet been completed.

Fell Four Stories from a Fire Escape.

Charles Eble, a bookkeeper in Peter Doelger's brewery, was killed yesterday by falling from the fourth floor fire escape of his residence, at 442 East Fifty-sixth Street. He was fifty-four years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

He went out on the fire escape to try to free a washline which had frozen during the night. The line was stiff, and he was tugging at it to loosen it. His daughter called him to not bother with it, but he kept at it until suddenly the rope broke and he lost his balance, and fell over the fire escape into the yard. He was picked up and taken to Flower Hospital, where he died shortly afterward.

Dock Sweeps to be Uniformed.

The Dock Board sweepers, sixty in number, are to be uniformed after the manner of Col. Waring's street sweepers. The uniform, which is to consist of white duck of a cheap grade, was selected by the Dock Commissioners Monday.

The order for the sweepers to garb themselves in the prescribed rig was issued yesterday. The dockmasters have been notified of the board's preference for seeing them in caps. These are to be navy blue, with the wearer's official position in the department lettered on the front.

The Plaza Bank's New President.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Plaza Bank, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, T. McMaster Mills was advanced from the post of cashier to that of President. Mr. Mills has been cashier of the Plaza Bank from the time of its organization, some three years ago.

BARNEY FORD IS FINED $1,000.

He Is One of the Men Who Swindled New-Jersey—He Has Paid Back $1,640 of What He Stole.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Barney Ford, ex-Superintendent of the New-Jersey State House, who pleaded non vult to eight indictments charging him with conspiracy to defraud the State, was arraigned for sentence to-day. The indictments were the outcome of alleged frauds discovered by the Voorhees Senate investigating committee into the State House. Ford went to Ireland after he was indicted. It is said it was arranged through his counsel that he should be let off with a fine in case he pleaded guilty.

When he was arraigned to-day Joseph Coult of Newark, of counsel for Ford, made a plea for clemency for his client. He said that Ford had paid into the State Treasury $1,640 of the money he obtained under false pretenses.

Ford was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000. While the Judge was talking to him, before pronouncing sentence, Ford could not restrain himself, and broke out in sobs.

William McConnell, a nephew of Ford, paid the fine, after which Ford left the court in company with his counsel and some friends.

RESCUED JUST IN TIME.

Terrible Sufferings of the Captain and Crew of an American Schooner.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The British steamer Stag, Capt. Bruce, from Rio Marina, arrived at her dock to-day having on board Capt. Ireland and a crew of five men rescued from the schooner Eunity R. Dyer, which went down an hour after the rescue last Sunday night.

The Dyer sailed for this port Feb. 16 with lime for Plymouth, N. C. She encountered severe gales almost from the instant she passed the Capes. She at first anchored off Hatteras, but the fierceness of the storm drove her far out to sea. Her centreboard was lost, her davits smashed, a deckload of lumber washed away, and all the fresh water gave out. Then the vessel sprung a leak, and day and night the men were at the pumps. Added to this, the water got into the cargo, which caught fire. Though seventy-one years old, Capt. David Ireland took turns with his crew at the pumps. The crew consisted of five colored men, all hailing from Beaufort, N. C.

Signals of distress were hoisted, but for more than a week not a vessel hove in sight, and with the courage born of desperation, the crew renewed their efforts. When hope was well-nigh gone, and the Captain and crew were about to resign themselves to the inevitable and go to the bottom as decently as possible, the Stag hove in sight. The wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour, but Capt. Bruce of the Stag launched a boat. Perilous as was the undertaking, it was accomplished successfully. The Captain and crew were taken on board and put to bed. They were not only exhausted, but were cut and bleeding, and were in a sorry plight when brought to Baltimore this morning.

An hour after the rescue the smoke poured from the Dyer's hatchway in volumes, the dismantled vessel went round three times, gave a heavy lurch, and went down.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New-York—R. E. White, East Groveland; E. M. Halpin, Mortimer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; will do waiting; is thoroughly competent to do either work; in American family only; has first-class personal references. 35 Columbus Av., Ralley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good reference. 201 Lexington Av., ring Lawlor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; in private family; best recommendation. Call, two days, Mrs. Balmer, 310 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class servant as chambermaid; good plain seamstress; can wait on lady or assist in nursery; has good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By competent person, to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. M. C. H., 5 East 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid; good plain sewer; six years' best city reference. O'Brien, 334 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; English Protestant; willing to do plain sewing; good references. R. B., care of Mrs. Kerrigan, 242 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &C.—By young girl just landed as chambermaid or to do light housework in private family. Mrs. Kernen, 453 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German-American girl, as up-stairs girl; can assist with light sewing. C. S., 1,563 3d Av. Box 42.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,220 3d Av.; Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as thorough chambermaid; very best city reference. C. N., 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and cook; best city references. 1,229 3d Av.; Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family. 2 West 33d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady; in a private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By trained nurse as traveling companion; references exchanged. Miss Maxwell, 1,132 Linden Av., Baltimore, Md.

Cooks.

COOK.—Young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; reference from last employers. Mary, Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American woman; first-class cook; German-American family; first-class personal references; last employers can be seen. 214 West 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class Scotch woman, Protestant, as cook in a private family; wages, $50 per month. Mrs. Frankfort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. 123 West 24th St.; Bell 11.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; reference from last employers. Maggie, Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thorough cook and caterer; all kinds of French cooking; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. M. C., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and do rough washing; other as chambermaid and waitress. 417 West 52d St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced, good cook; moderate wages; good references. 56 West 28th St.; ring Hunt's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a neat German; cook, wash, iron, general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; excellent baker; good reference; country preferred. 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by the day; understands lunches and dinners thoroughly. Mrs. T. Glane, 584 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city references; city or country. 406 East 54th St., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—By a girl to cook, wash, and iron; private family; willing and capable; best city reference. K. L., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a capable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; city references. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; don't object to do coarse washing; best city reference. 437 West 30th St.

COOK.—Protestant; finest company dinners; marketing; excellent manager; two years' reference; wages, $50. M., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best personal city references. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—Experienced in good class cooking; city reference. Call or address, for two days, 65 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has best city references. S. R., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman as competent cook; assist with washing; understands her business. M., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; no objection to washing and ironing; private family; best personal reference. F. L., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By respectable French Protestant person as first-class cook in private family; city reference. 210 East 27th St., top floor.

COOK.—By competent person in private family as cook; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best reference. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By cook in private family; best city reference. 330 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a German-American; in private family; references; wages, $25. 86 East 3d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; German Protestant; thoroughly understands French and American cooking in all its branches; where kitchenmaid is kept; takes full charge; in a private family; best city reference; wages, $40 to $50. 327 East 41st St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; first-class in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK and LAUNDRESS or HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; makes excellent bread and biscuits; don't object to a boarding house; good reference. Annie Dawson, 224 West 18th St., one flight, rear.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of cookery; takes full charge; dinners, luncheons; kitchenmaid required; highly recommended by lady breaking up. Tyson Market, 5th Av., 44th St.

COOK.—By good cook; will do coarse washing; best city references. 507 West 49th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; two or three days in the week; or housecleaning; city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect ladies' tailoress wishes to recommend herself to ladies who wish perfectly fitting garments, well made, at moderate prices; stylish street, elegant evening and reception costumes, fancy waists, artistic designs; special attention given to my handsome tailor-made suits, coats, &c., which are tailor fitting and work; models to show; call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., over toy store.

DRESSMAKER.—A lady desires to find two or three more families who could use the services of a very desirable young dressmaker by the week; to go home nights; has been employed by Journeay & Burnham of Brooklyn; is thoroughly experienced in the art of dressmaking; can be highly recommended. Norwegian, Box 373 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; handsome gowns made reasonable at home, or $3 per day out. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, first-class in every respect, as seamstress in private family; permanent. L. B., Box 202, 1,242 Broadway.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced Parisian Protestant; best city references. Care of Dr. Brava, 105 West 44th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Frenchwoman; best references. M. C., care of Mrs. Muller, 321 West 40th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German as visiting governess; highly recommended; desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma. Miss Wustenberg, 331 West 57th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman in widower's small family; good plain cook and bread baker; no triflers. Call or address, all week, Mrs. Charlotte, 112 East 32d St.; be seen at 5 P. M.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable woman for housework; is a first-class cook and laundress; references. 303 East 39th St., three flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By good, willing girl to do general housework; best references. 649 1st Av., three flights.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant lady's maid; capable and trustworthy; good dressmaker, seamstress, hairdressing, and manicuring; good packer; first-class recommendations. Helene, 136 East 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French woman; speaks perfect English; wishes situation as lady's maid in private family; city references. Write care of Pastor of French Episcopal Church, 22d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. P. N., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good dressmaker; can cut and fit; good hairdresser; best references. Elise, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid; good French reference. R. B., 117 West 27th St., first floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; city reference; city or country. Norman, 433 West 52d St.

MAID.—By an experienced Protestant woman to wait on lady and do sewing; reference. Merz, 364 Amsterdam Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as experienced laundress and chambermaid; no shirts; private family; best city reference. 416 West 41st St., Kehoe's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress and assist with chamberwork; private family; city or country; good city reference. 310 East 31st St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 201 West 18th St., first flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. H., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 444 West 47th St.; ring Carley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; by day; good cook; do cleaning; reference. Mrs. Connors, 402 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; two years' city reference from last employer. 224 East 81st St., one flight front.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as laundress; thoroughly understands the business; first-class city references. 181 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress in private family; best family references. 313 East 20th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress; family washing by the week or dozen. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; wages, $20. 514 West 48th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By middle-aged English Protestant woman; has a thorough experience with bottle feeding; competent to take full charge from birth; many years' city reference. Can be seen at 11 East 73d St.; former employer's.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington's bell, 606 Columbus Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; willing to be otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 167 7th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an Englishwoman of experience as infant's nurse; can furnish good city references. A. C., 686 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland girl; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av. Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse to child over three. Call, between 9 and 10:30, and from 4 to 66, at present employer's, Hotel Majestic, Room 253.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French nurse or nursery governess; speaks German and little English; good reference. A. K., care Paul, 436 East 80th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a young American girl, as nurse or maid; speaks German and assists in sewing. 1,563 3d Av. Box 42.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; in an American family; best references. E. B., Box 192, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a neat girl as nurse; speaks English and German. Miller, 354 East 58th St.

NURSEMAID.—By a refined German, in American family; to two grown children; reference. G., Box 195, 1,242 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young Protestant girl as parlormaid or waitress in small private family; best city reference from last employer. Bages, 203 East 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking; day or week. Sanford, 106 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress or nurse to growing children. L. D., 224 West 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; by day, week, or month. 1,594 3d Av, 2d floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent young Protestant; first-class city reference. F., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; two years' city reference. 210 East 119th St., Doon's bell.

WAITRESS.—Fully competent; fill man's place; can serve courses; wines; good salads; best city reference. 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private American family; best city references. M. J., Box 300, Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Best references; $18; willing to assist with other work. Waitress. 78 West 48th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; city references. Hallberg, 327 West 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl as waitress or chamberwork and waiting in private family; city or country; good city reference. C. L., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; will go to country; willing and obliging; reliable; reference best; private city family; wages, $20. 318 East 31st St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a waitress capable of taking a butler's place; or as parlormaid; good references; no cards. C. E., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman would like to have a family wash at 50 cents a dozen; will be highly recommended. T. K., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

WASHING, &c.—By a middle-aged colored woman; washing and cleaning; reference. Address, three days, H., 1,227 Broadway.

WASHING.—At home; sunny yard; best references; flannels &c. Annie Reynolds, 140 West 52d St.

Miscellaneous.

A NEAT MENDER WOULD TAKE CHARGE of gentlemen's linen and underwear. Mrs. C. Caumont, 64 South Washington Square.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife as excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Luze, 142 West 30th St.

CHAPERON.—By a young married woman of the highest social position, will chaperon four or more young ladies for a bicycle trip in England and France during the coming Summer; replies will not be noticed except from persons of undoubted position. For references and full particulars, address, W. M., Box 213, 152 6th Av.

MASSAGE AND BATHS GIVEN BY SWEDISH masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 819 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., second flat.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; not afraid of hard work. Box 209, 152 6th Av.

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